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Photo by Bert Smith, High River, Alta.

Warren Zimmerman, foreman of the OH Ranch, High River, Alberta, sitting astride his favorite horse, "Snip".

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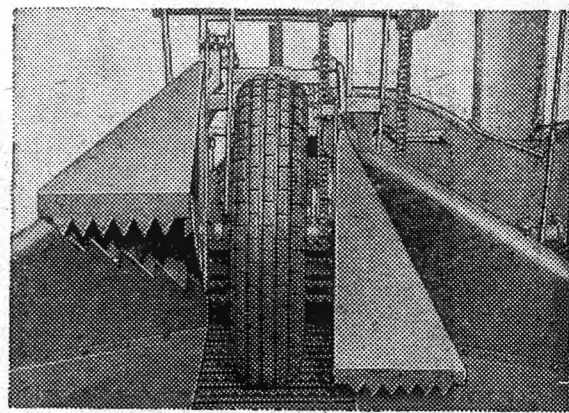
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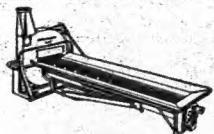
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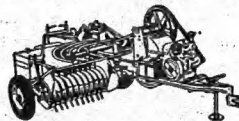
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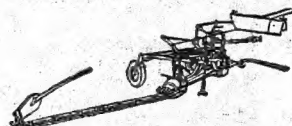
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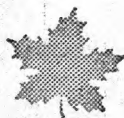


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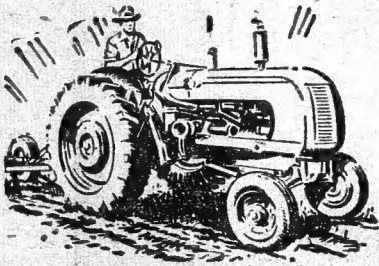


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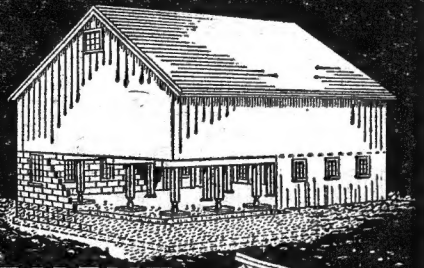
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Message to Readers—

If your subscription is expiring it would be greatly appreciated if you will arrange for prompt renewal. I have received many letters from readers expressing their favorable opinion of this farm publication. These are sincerely appreciated. The support of the farm people of the west is needed to help in our efforts on their behalf.

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Farm and Ranch Review Editorials

Buying Up Canadian Resources

THE United States now has about nine billion dollars invested in Canadian oil lands, mineral resources, timber claims, industrial corporations and other assets. Already American capital is dominant in many important fields of business in Canada. Probably no nation in the world has seen an invasion of capital on such a huge scale in so short a time.

It is true that the United States is a good neighbor. It is also true that the influx of American money has contributed substantially to the boom condition in this Dominion. But for every dollar of U.S. money invested here, the owners thereof will expect a substantial return in dividends or capital gains. That will mean a continual drain of money southward, just as the industrial development of Ontario and Quebec has meant a constant drain of money from Western to Eastern Canada.

A Canadian senator recently stated that Great Britain invested heavily in Canada in earlier years, and the result was not harmful to this country. But Britain took our agricultural products and other goods in payment so that Canada always had a favorable trade balance. On the other hand our adverse trade balance with the United States runs into hundreds of millions of dollars each year.

The sell-out of Canadian resources to foreign capital may make a lot of people in this country happy for the time being. But the ultimate outcome is likely to be rousing resentment in Canada, when the people here wake up to find their richest resources owned elsewhere. Even in Mexico, supposedly a backward country, the government insists on foreign corporations being 51 per cent Mexican owned.

★

Government Responsibility With Marketing Boards

GOVERNMENTS in Canada may have to take another look at farm marketing boards if their responsibility in connection with the same is what some members of the house of commons seem to think. Farmers and farm organizations may likewise be deeply concerned.

E. G. Hansell, member for the federal constituency of Macleod, in Alberta, gave his ideas on the subject when debating the federal government bank loan for western wheat producers. Said Mr. Hansell: "... the wheat board is the only marketing agency. It is an arm of the government; therefore if markets are not found the government must take the responsibility."

If such be generally accepted the British Columbia government must take the responsibility for the marketing of apples and other fruits and vegetables being sold under marketing boards. The government of Ontario must see that hogs are marketed profitably to the producer, notwithstanding the volume produced. The Alberta government might be in the same predicament with the Alberta Poultry

Producers, Ltd., a marketing agency established by the Alberta government.

When the wheat board was organized by the Bennett government in 1935 it certainly was not the understanding of either the producers or the government that the latter would be responsible for the sale of wheat, at profitable prices, regardless of the volume produced. If the government is to assume such a responsibility the farmers will certainly have to be regimented, as is now being done in the United States. The government will have to arbitrarily control acreages and restrict marketings to what it estimates the market will absorb. We doubt if any substantial percentage of our farmers would care to submit to such regulations, and we are pretty sure that no government of Canada would want to assume the responsibilities entailed in such a plan.

★

The Small Farmer Needs Help The Most

THE difficulty of many proposals for assisting the wheat producer lies in the fact that inevitably the small farmer gets the least help and he needs it the most.

That is the experience under the United States agricultural policy, which has been advocated for Canada by some people. In that country 57% of the farm owners produce 85% of the food and 43% of the farmers there still have net incomes of less than \$1,000 a year.

It is proposed in this country that a domestic price be fixed for wheat consumed by Canadians. That figure is around 48,000,000 bushels a year. An extra 25c a bushel should not be onerous and it would net an additional \$12,000,000 a year. That would mean 4c a bushel more on total deliveries of 300,000,000 bushels. The farmer with 2,000 bushels would get \$80 more and the farmer with 20,000 bushels would get \$800 more. Meanwhile the price of bread would go up for the millers and the bakers would not assume the extra \$12,000,000 cost.

Of course Canadian consumers, enjoying the greatest prosperity in the history of the nation, can well afford that extra cost, but the point is that the small farmer does not benefit to the same extent as the large farmer, and it is the former that needs help the most.

In the United States the government is paying out around \$3 billion a year, most of which goes to the most prosperous farmers. That amounts to \$1.50 a month for every man, woman and child in the nation. That program does not provide a satisfactory answer to the farm problem.

★

The Threat Of Monetary Inflation

MANY world nations are facing the problem of monetary inflation and the governments thereof are endeavoring to do something about it. But deflation-

ary efforts are unpopular and history has shown that governments usually prefer to see inflation run its limit rather than take effective steps to stop it.

The Mexican silver peso was once worth \$1.00. Now there are no silver pesos in Mexico and the paper one is worth about 8c. The Argentinian peso, very strong during the last war, is down to around 2c, in the outside world, although the government there is trying to maintain it at a little better than 5c. A bull which sold for 600,000 pesos in Argentina brought only \$12,000, if calculated in Canadian money.

Of course everyone knows we have inflation in Canada, but rather mild compared with the gyrations of money in other countries. But the value of the Canadian dollar, when it comes to buying goods and services, has declined by nearly 64c since 1939. The volume of money in the hands of Canadians has increased by about fivefold from 1939 to 1955.

Money cannot be plentiful and valuable at one and the same time. The declining value of money means trouble for those on pensions, those who own government bonds and those who carry life insurance.

★

It Is The Spirit That Really Counts

YOUTH is not altogether a matter of cheeks, red lips and supple knees. It is a temper of the will, a quality of the imagination, and the vigor of the emotions. It is a freshness of the deep springs of life.

Youth means a temperamental predominance of courage over timidity; of the appetite for adventure over the love of ease and security. This often exists in a man of fifty over a boy of twenty.

Nobody grows old by merely living a number of years. People grow old by deserting their ideals. Years wrinkle the skin but to give up enthusiasm wrinkles the soul. Worry, doubt, self-distrust, fear and despair — these are the long, long years that bow the head and turn the spirit back to dust.

Whether sixteen or sixty, there is in everyone's breast a growing love of wonder; the sweet amazement of starlit things and thought; the glory of the sunrise on the mountain tops; the undaunted challenge of events; the thrill and joy in the game of life.

You are as young as your faith and as old as your doubts. You are as young as your self-confidence and as old as your fears; as young as your hopes and as old as your despairs.

In a sense every man is "part of the main". But he is also an island, unto himself. No one but he knows what is going on in his mind. He walks alone among his hopes and fears. He alone controls his soul's dominion. Courage is the price that life exacts for granting peace and serenity. The soul that knows it not knows no release from little, fretful things.

The First Man To See The Canadian Rockies

VERENDRYE, the indomitable Frenchman, is supposed to be the first white man to look upon the majesty of the Canadian Rocky Mountains. He was one of the most picturesque of all those hardy souls who explored early Western Canada.

The ambition of Verendrye was to find the western sea—the Pacific ocean, and to that end he doggedly pursued a transcontinental course towards the sunset.

He is supposed to have followed the Red Deer river, from where it joins the South Saskatchewan near Empress, Alberta, to a point opposite Bull Pond, where the current comes from the north. The Verendrye party is said to have continued westward until the "Shining Mountains" came into view. For some unknown reason the party never seems to have gone further.

Legend relates that an Indian chief showed Verendrye a map sketched on a piece of birch bark, showing a route through the Rockies—the chief who . . . *"stood by Verendrye and, dark eyes agleam,*

Spoke of the sea . . .

'I have not seen, but I have travelled far; A river flows to where the sun leans down To touch the forehead of the western star.'

Years later, in 1789, Mackenzie, the Scot who traversed the length of the great northern Canadian river, which bears his name, crossed the Rocky Mountains from his winter camp, west of Peace River town—the first white man to achieve the feat.

★

Russia's Challenge To Economic War

SOVIET Russia's top man, Communist Secretary Krushchev has challenged the free nations of the world to compete on the economic front. He asserts that his country can out-produce the Western World because its system is superior to the free enterprise system.

That challenge must be met by free nations. Victory can come to us if there is less selfishness, greater loyalty to each other, and to our governmental system.

Russia now appears to have the industrial "know how" and is teaching her youth. The industrial output in the USSR has, since the end of the war, expanded three times faster than that of the United States. Of course the Russians started from a much lower base, but the progress made is revealing.

Russia now has a million and a half students in technical schools and 50,000 young engineers, trained in universities, will graduate this spring. Young people going to universities get there because of their ability and not because their parents have wealth.

Serious-minded people in the Western World must take this challenge to heart. Our economic system was planned to provide the widest possible amount of freedom to the individual; to encourage each to put forth the greatest effort so that all

might benefit; to foster genius and reward enterprise and initiative; to permit the accumulation of assets by the individual; to encourage thrift.

Our system provides the highest standard of living in the world. It gives people a greater measure of freedom than is obtainable under any other form of government. It permits free speech, a free press and freedom of religion. Under our way of life we have the secret ballot, responsible government and the rule of law.

Our system is termed "free enterprise". It may have been originally intended as such but all sorts of monopolistic practices have developed in business and the professions, and organized labor is an imitator. The result too often is price-fixing on a wide basis, restricted production and greed for excessive profit.

Our high standard of living does not seem to create popular satisfaction, but only a desire for more, while the poorer nations of the world, which are in the great majority, look upon us with envy akin to hatred.

If the Western World is to stand up to the challenge of the Soviet Russia there must be a moderation in greed, a greater degree of self-discipline, and an overwhelming desire to help the poorer nations in their struggles for better living for their peoples.

If we go on as we are doing now we will lose out. Somerset Maugham, the noted author, who lived in France when the German armies overran that nation during the last war, saw what had happened to the French people, and worded the warning to the West in these terms:

"If a country values anything more than freedom it will lose its freedom; and the irony of it is that if it is comfort or money it values more, it will lose that, too."

So there we have the issue: a well-organized nation under a ruthless dictatorship, with a population of 225,000,000 people, who have no background of freedom but who are indoctrinated with communism almost from childhood, is seeking to dominate the world. Its present object is to do so through economic means if possible, but it has always in reserve the most powerful army the world has ever known, and scientific brains that were capable of producing the hydrogen bomb.

But Soviet Russia has one weak spot, its agriculture. Under the system of land tenure there, where the state owns the land and the farmers work as state employees, food production has not kept pace with the industrial advance. Russian agriculture is not producing enough food for the Russian people, thus endangering the entire economy. The weak spot in Canada's economy is also agriculture, because it is producing too much food.

★

Where Interests Are Divergent

TO a certain degree there is a community of interest between farmers and labor groups. But there comes a point where such conflict and no specious arguments can get around that hard fact.

Farmers should welcome full em-

ployment at good wages for labor, because such provides an expanding market for such farm products as meats, poultry and eggs, milk, cheese and butter. Last year, under conditions of full employment, the domestic market absorbed almost all of the country's meat and poultry production and a substantial amount of the output of dairying.

With regard to wheat, however, the situation is entirely different. Human consumption of wheat in Canada averages less than 50 million bushels a year, while western farmers have been producing an annual average of ten times that volume. The British people are the best customers for wheat, but their incomes are about half of the prevailing wage rates in Canada. The incomes of the mass of the people in continental Europe average less than that of the British, and the Japanese wages are still much lower. The western wheat producers' main customers are relatively poor people.

Right now railway workers are asking for substantial wage increases and other expensive benefits. The total cost of such demands is said to be about \$159 millions a year, or over twice as much as the combined net income of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. for 1955. Even if the unions gain half that amount there is bound to be a big increase in freight rates, which have already gone up close to 100 per cent since 1949.

Another round of freight-rate increases will make the cost of living and doing business soar throughout the west. That will mean another round of demands for higher wages in the west and another increase in the cost of farm operations, and at a time when farm prices have declined substantially. This is one instance where the interests of farmers and organized labor parts company in a decided fashion.

Another is on the question of Great Lakes shipping, when the St. Lawrence Seaway is completed. Organized labor wants shipping restricted to Canadian built and manned vessels. That means high shipping rates. Farmers want to get some benefit from the Seaway and want British shipping to be permitted to operate freely on the lakes, so that there will be some competition and lower rates.

Organized labor argues that wages are not important percentage of the total cost of producing manufactured goods, as compared with the profits reaped therefrom. The best way for labor to prove that allegation is to go into the manufacturing business in a co-operative way. Labor total income is running at around \$13 billions a year at the present time. The farmers in the west with total incomes of a fraction of that figure, have put up, over the years, probably \$100 million in the building of co-operative organizations for their protection and savings.

Union labor now has tremendous power and may well be able to force its demands. But there comes a point where sales cease and unemployment develops to the disadvantage of all. No union demand and no law can compel people to buy when they think prices are too high.

The Story Of Rufus Good Striker

By JOE BALLA

A STRAIGHT jab to the chin, followed through by a hard right cross, a grunt and a thump, a quick shove into the little green truck and another misbehaving Indian from the Blood Indian Reserve near Cardston, Alberta, who didn't want to come along peaceably is on his way to the cell.

The man who had to revert to this formidable method of arrest was Rufus Good Striker, a member of the Blood Indian tribe himself, who is a special constable of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

"I do not have to make too many of my arrests this way," Good Striker said as he rubbed his bruised knuckles, "but my job is to take them in, especially if they are drunk."

The Indians of the Blood Reserve have learned to respect the authority of Good Striker, whose name suits him to the letter — and it is probably for good reason.

pro career he fought 33 fights of which he won 30 and three were a draw.

Rufus says to keep in shape his uncle would bring him into Cardston for an afternoon. In the evening, when he was ready to go home, he would run all the way non-stop, a distance of 24 miles. In 1948, he tired of boxing and wishing to further his education, Good Striker went to the Calgary Technical School to study art.

Figuring that he had learned a considerable amount of the white man's way of living Rufus returned to the reserve in 1950, married his boyhood sweetheart, obtained a section of land from the Indian agent and settled down to farming.

His leadership qualities and authorities were soon recognized, and he was made a special constable of the R.C.M.P., the duties of which call for the use of his own judgment in help-

American continent. Physical training in all the schools on the reserve, plus one white school at the edge of the reserve, gymnastics, arithmetics, western, oldtime and square dancing, hockey in the winter and organized soft ball and baseball in the summer and helping to direct the reserve rodeo are only some of his tasks.

One of the most powerful movements which has developed on the reserve in recent years is "The Voice of Standoff", named after a white trading post in the heart of the Indian country in the 80's. It is an organization made up entirely of tribesmen and women striving for the ultimate goal of better living standards and education for the Indians. Good Striker, one of the staunchest supporters of the movement says that it is probably doing more good than any other type of outside help or education.

The federated movement has many departments including women's homemakers clubs, home and school associations, religious organizations, sports, recreation, agricultural economics and a weekly picture show for relaxation, the proceeds of which go towards a Christmas fund for the children of the tribe. The organization has even joined the Fort Macleod Credit Union. This step is considered to be one of the biggest in building up the character and the integrity of the Indian.

From the careful guidance of Good Striker has come such outstanding athletes as Norwood Fox, Eddy Soup and Charlie Small Face, who won the Tom Longboat trophy in 1954, emblematic of the outstanding Indian athlete of all Canada.

Obstacles Encountered

But as Good Striker fights incessantly to improve the living standards and conditions of his fellow men, he is receiving more objection from his own tribesmen and women than from anyone else.

The Blood Indians, once part of the fierce Blackfoot Confederacy which roamed the western plains and foothills and one of the richest tribes in tradition on the continent wishing to perpetuate their folk lore, fight any program which they think will inevitably lead to the extinction of the North American Indian.

"Our native dances," Good Striker says, "last from sundown to sunup and even pre-school age children stay up all night."

"This and many other like customs have ruined their health for years," he adds.

At dances under the jurisdiction of Good Striker, children are home at a reasonable hour and few evenings of entertainment even for the older people go on past midnight. Then, too, Good Striker claims, the worst of all evils, liquor is becoming an increasing problem on the reserve.

"Between the ages of 16 and 25," he says, "I can't tell them anything and even though it is against the law, the white man continues to sell liquor to the Indian."

Of the nearest towns and cities he says that Fort Macleod has become one of the best towns recently and Indians find it very difficult to obtain any liquor there. Lethbridge is worst he says and Cardston follows second in line.

Good Striker is firmly convinced that there should be a separate provincial jail in the province for Indians, so Indian law breakers would not mingle with the whites. Indians, he says, are put into jail for some minor offence like being drunk, usually getting 30 days. As a result, he says, the boys who went in for drinking

(Continued on page 21)



Rufus Good Striker gives Miss Marvin First Rider a hockey lesson.

Now 32, Rufus is the third oldest of a family of four boys and seven girls. In 1942 his father, a famous chief of the tribe, died and Rufus became the head of the family.

During his youth he was the most outstanding athlete of the band and few could come even close to him in races, high jumping, bronc busting and any activity concerning endurance or the conditioning of the body.

Coaching himself and using sacks of oats strung up in the granary for a punching bag, he went on to make a name for himself in the boxing world. In 1947 he held the Alberta welter weight title among the amateurs before turning professional. During his

ing to police the reserve plus helping the mounties in Cardston or other nearby towns if trouble arises involving the Indians.

Recreation for Indian Youth

The same year Rufus decided that the children of the reserve were being neglected in the way of recreation and the building of good character. He attended two six-week summer courses at the provincial recreational school at Red Deer and obtained a temporary director's certificate.

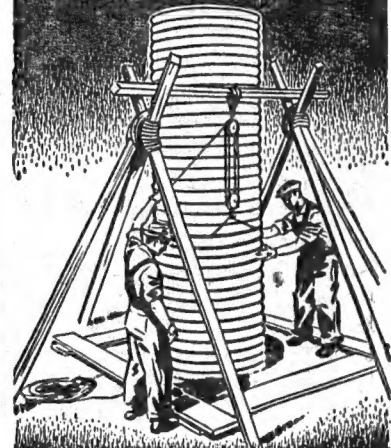
In the past four years, Good Striker has set up a recreation program for young and old that is probably unequalled on any reserve on the North



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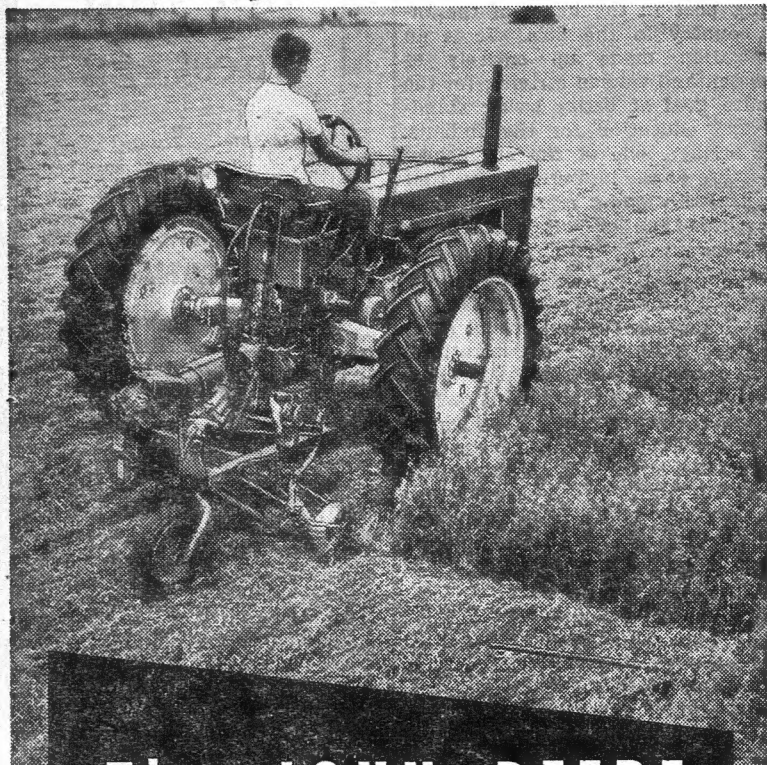
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Interesting Farm Information

Untreated fence posts made from young trees are not as durable as those split from older trees.

Wild oat control is more effective in the fallow season if a late fall or early spring tillage operation is carried out.

Wheat production in British Columbia in 1955 totalled 1,254,000 bushels, compared with 1,750,000 in the previous year.

When the first tillage operation on fallow is early June you destroy early maturing weeds before they go to seed and you save the moisture used by weeds.

Tractors should be checked over to see what repairs are needed. Any requirements should be ordered early before implement dealers get rushed with late orders.

Agricultural authorities are agreed that the proper use of commercial fertilizers will increase production of grain, improve its quality and hence lower costs to the farmer.

A. W. Platt, president of the Alberta Farmers' Union, warns against too wide a swing towards commercial livestock production as a method of disposing of surplus grain. Such a trend, he says, will create surpluses which will upset the livestock market.

It pays to treat seed grain. If it cannot be done conveniently at home, farmers are advised to take their grain to their local large municipal or other approved plants where grain can be cleaned and treated for a small charge. All of the municipal seed cleaning plants are equipped with seed treating machines using approved dressings. For further information see your District Agriculturist or write to the Field Crops Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Death losses among baby pigs make up the main livestock health problem faced by hog producers.



Bud Clayton, of Scandinaira district, Man., with one of his baby pigs.

Bud Clayton, 6 years old, of Scandinavia district, Man. A friend, Lorne Carscadden, of Birtle, gave him a sow. She raised 9 pigs and Bud sold 8 at \$15 a pair, and gave one to his mother for the feed his sow ate. Bud had the measles and could not go out to see his new family, so one was brought in to the house and a picture taken as above.—Geo. M. Shields.

WHEAT CARRYOVERS

The carryover of wheat in Canada as at July 31, 1956, is now placed by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 499,748,000 bushels, compared with 601,677,000 bushels on the same date in 1954 and 383,185,000 on July 31, 1953.

Stocks of wheat on farms in the west at that date: Manitoba, 2,000,000 bushels; Saskatchewan, 55,000,000; Alberta, 40,000,000. Stocks on farms in other provinces 3,855,000 bushels.

Dominion Experimental farms at Beaverlodge, Fort William and Prince George are launched on a scheme to develop varieties of oats and barley which will be better adapted to conditions prevailing in those areas. Hitherto seed grain has been imported from outside. Earliness, productiveness and disease resistance are the desired qualities. A. A. Guitard, cerealist at the Beaverlodge farm, states that most of the hybridization and selection will be conducted there while cerealists at Fort Vermilion and Prince George will specialize on early generation testing of hybrids. Fundamental research will be carried on by the department of plant science, University of Alberta.

Wild buckwheat is one of the most resistant annuals to selective herbicides. However, tests in the past few years at the Experimental Farm, Canada Department of Agriculture, Scott, Sask., indicate that promising results may be obtained from two treatments of 2,4-D ester or low volatile esters applied at 4 ozs. per acre about two weeks apart. It appears at present that such a treatment should be confined to fields of wheat or barley. In fields of oats or flax, MCP would be preferred. Studies on dates of application indicate that spraying when the buckwheat is in the first, true-leaf stage gives the best results, provided the grain crop is far enough advanced to escape the damaging effects of the herbicide. These treatments do not bring about complete control, but the buckwheat is usually retarded sufficiently so that it will not affect yields or harvesting.

TREATING SEED GRAIN

William Lobay, of the Alberta department of agriculture, gives the following advice on the control of seed borne diseases in cereals and flax through the use of approved seed dressing.

Wheat and flax must be treated at least 24 hours prior to seeding while oats and barley should be done eight days before. If the seed is dry and well cured and the storage space well ventilated, grain may be treated 30 to 90 days before seeding. It is best if the seed is thoroughly cleaned before treatment.

Thorough mixing of the chemical dust and seed grain is essential for best results. Every kernel should be well coated with the dust. Only recommended dosages are to be used — no more, no less. One-half ounce per bushel for cereal crops and 1½ ounces for flax are the rates for mercury powders and ½ ounce of non-mercury dusts on wheat is also the required rate.

Precautions in handling mercurial seed dressings must be observed. Avoid inhaling fumes or dust — wear a clean cloth or mask over the mouth and nose. Prevent contact of dust with skin and keep the chemical away from the eyes. Cleanliness insures safety.

Agriculture In 1966—Through The Crystal Ball

By GRANT MACEWAN

WHAT will Western Canada's agriculture look like a decade or two hence? Attempting to define the shape and character of to-morrow's farming is a hazardous undertaking because somebody in the years ahead is certain to pick up an ancient copy of the Farm and Ranch Review and say, "MacEwan was sure a poor guesser — no wonder he died in poverty!"

It is easy enough to project population figures to see United States as a nation with 180 million people to feed in 1966, Regina with a population close to a hundred thousand and Calgary, a quarter of a million. But what will be the average size of western farms, the cattle population and the size of our wheat carry-over or surplus? At these points, guessing is a little like trying to select the fastest Thoroughbred from a generation of foals not yet born. Still, it's good mental exercise to speculate and even the weather forecasters are forgiven when a blizzard displaces a promised Chinook. And so one may find courage to "stick his neck out" about changes in farming.

Let's begin by asking ourselves what factors or forces are likely to exert the greatest impact upon our changing agriculture. For purposes of discussion, let's accept these: 1. The state of markets at home and abroad. 2. Scientific research. 3. The extension of irrigation and rural electrification. 4. A continuation of trend toward diversification; and, 5. A new philosophy about homes on farms.

It is quite conceivable that ten years from now we will still have a burdensome surplus of wheat and some other agricultural products, but it is most improbable. At no time in our past have the conditions of surplus or scarcity failed to reverse themselves in a ten-year period. It is striking how often the decades have produced complete change of conditions and thinking. In 1937, very few people were ready to challenge the editorial writers who said: "The Golden West of song and story is gone forever," but the same western soil was to blossom forth with a new and dazzling brilliance. Ten years ago right now, the writers were filling books and magazines with the view that human population was surpassing food production so rapidly that agricultural surpluses could never occur again. Everybody was talking about Malthus, that gloomy British clergyman who died in 1834 and left predictions about perpetual famine. Before me as I write is an article from a 1951 issue of a leading American magazine, and one of the sentences I underlined at the time of publication reads: "One thing is certain, we'll not have surpluses in the future . . ."

The Futility of Prophecy

But Nature loves to humiliate the prophets and forecasters and has done it many times. With favorable weather the soil of Canada and some other nations produced in unexpected abundance in recent years. Even the world production of rice has been at record levels in two of the past three years to contribute to current surplus. But the pendulum swings one way and then the other and today's surplus of wheat in the West, and potatoes in New Brunswick, is no clue whatever to the state of markets a mere ten years from now. Indeed, it is a reasonable bet that between now and 1966, this West and other parts of the agricultural world will experience some low-production years, and people will again be talking about Malthus and reading books like Road to Sur-

vival and Our Plundered Planet. Nobody is likely to try guessing exactly which years will be dry any more than try to foretell when Winnipeg will have its next flood. But the drought of 1937 can strike again, just as flood-waters higher than those of 1950 have occurred on Red River and can occur again.

But in spite of oil and uranium, the great tract of soil extending from Winnipeg to the foothills of the Rockies will still be Canada's richest treasure in 1966 and its production potential will show no change. The size of its farms will have changed but little. In recent years, farm size has been increasing; in 1941, Alberta farms averaged 464 acres and Saskatchewan farms, 432 acres. In 1951, Alberta farms were at 527 acres on the average, and Saskatchewan farms at 551 acres. A slightly reduced enthusiasm for wheat, plus the effect of some sociological forces will have arrested that trend.

But if the size of farms changes only a little and the country's population continues to grow, it follows that the percentage of people living on farms will be smaller. In 1941, around 27 per cent of Canada's people lived on farms and in 1951, the figure was down to 20 per cent; in 1966, if we may guess, only 15 per cent of the nation's population will classify as farm residents. But that in itself is not serious, even though some folk cry about the drift from country to city. Better far to have 15 per cent of the population living on farms and doing it by choice and prospering than to have a bigger percentage stuck to the land and unhappy about it.

Scientific research which led to new methods in pest control, adoption of commercial fertilizers, new plant varieties and so on, will be seen as more important than ever. Chemical weed control will have even wider application with new products having such amazing selectivity that they will destroy wild oats without injuring domestic cereals. In order to keep ahead of stem rust, new cereal varieties will be in use and there is a good chance that a truly hardy winter wheat will be making its appearance and winning popularity especially in the drier sections where it will be planted in the autumn, given a good send-off in the spring with moisture from winter's snow and be approaching maturity when summer drought is at its peak. A winter wheat with hardiness and good milling qualities could find an important place.

Irrigation, which can make for a stable economy in dry areas, will be expanded. Just as the big St. Mary River project with its mighty earth-filled dam will be sending water to half a million thirsty acres, so the South Saskatchewan project about which there has been much controversy, will be in process of construction. The start on the Saskatchewan project will be made one year after the next serious experience with drought and it will ultimately change the face and productivity of half a million acres in that province, to take some of the emphasis off wheat and place it on alfalfa, sugar beets and cattle fattening. Saskatoon will get a beet sugar factory and the town of Elbow, a booming metropolis, will have a canning plant.

Perhaps nothing has done more to relieve the old-time hardships of western farms than rural electrification. Already the power lines have reached a third of the quarter-million farms in this Mid-West, and by 1966, three-quarters of western farms will have discarded the old kerosene lamps and adopted the conveniences which go

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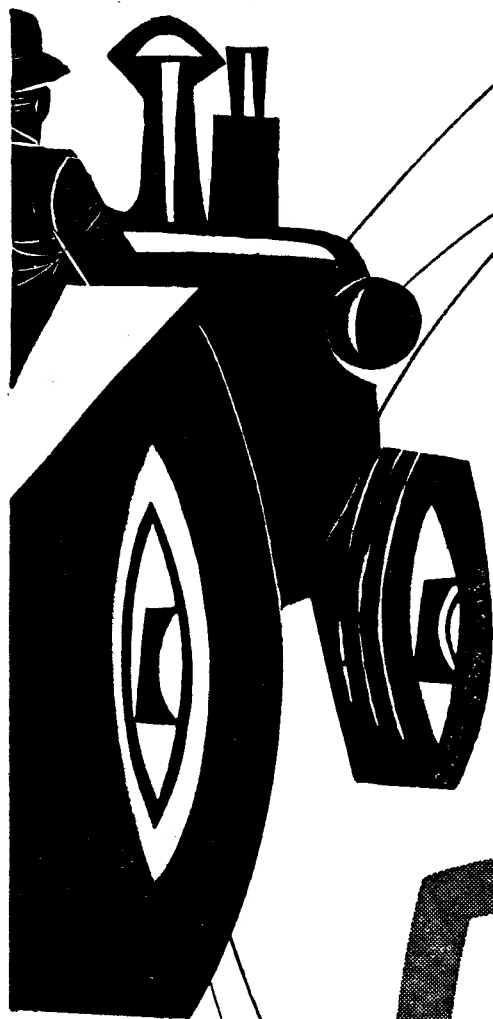
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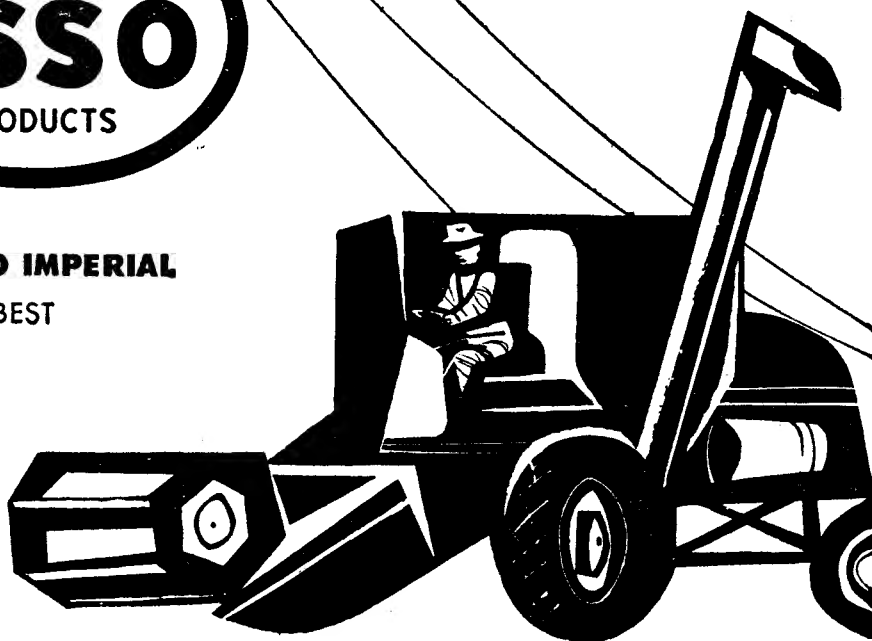
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Trend Towards Diversification

Diversification will continue to make progress in this farming area once considered as one-crop country. The pattern of diversification will not resemble that of Ontario and Nova Scotia, not by any means. Wheat will still be the chief single source of farm revenue but with productivity rising in other lands, wheat by itself will be less attractive, especially to the "suit-case" farmers and in the park belt where its production costs are higher and where alternative crops are more practical. New crops are already being added to the farmer's program, sugar beets in at least two areas, sunflowers, flax and other oil crops, coarse grains and forages; and ten years hence, soybeans, now being tried out, will be added to the list of crops of importance, at least in Manitoba.

There will not be many draft horses left in 1966 but those which do remain will be needed to fill certain specialized jobs and their price will be \$800 a team. Sheep numbers will remain low because the Canadian's backward taste for lamb and mutton is not going to change in ten years. Dairy cattle will be the dominant livestock in greatly expanded milk-sheds around towns and cities. Margarine will be colored, and popular, and a dairyman's importance will be as a producer of fluid milk for which there will be no substitute. Beef cattle numbers will be slightly lower and the United States market will not only tolerate imports of Canadian cattle, but will be seeking them because the shrunken U.S. cattle numbers will be incapable of providing as much beef as the enlarged population will want. And part of the new diversification will be a new interest in trees for shelter and trees for beautification on western farms.

The Future Tractor

The 1966 model farm tractor will be different too, a comparatively silent unit with a built-in radio, electric razor, on the dash and a refrigerated compartment in which the operator can carry his sandwiches and ginger ale. The farm tractor will have lost none of its popularity.

And a new philosophy about homes in rural areas? So many trends have been reversed, we may not be totally surprised if the popular demand to live on city streets will be changed too. With rural electrification, better roads, good transportation and a mild rebellion against crowded and mechanized urban communities, more people will be weighing the advantages of raising their families in a rural atmosphere. And so, before another ten years, there could be a noticeable reversal of drift, with more urban people seeking to live in a farm setting, and more bona-fide farmers modernizing their farm houses and planting trees to give new permanency to their homes.

THE DIFFERENCE

The boy was old enough to ask intelligent questions but too young to understand technical answers. When he asked the difference between a psychotic and a neurotic, his father thought of shipping out to a movie. The thought of the cold night air shocked him into coming up with an answer:

"A psychotic thinks two plus two is five. A neurotic knows two plus two is four, but he worries about it."

* * *

"My people are so high class," she boasted, "they even have their own monogrammed faucets in the bathroom. Hers is marked 'H' and his 'C'."

The Revolution In Western Agriculture

THE problem of agriculture in the prairie provinces of Western Canada centres on the need to get efficient farmers on farms of a size which will provide a decent living for the farm families. In addition intensified farming is needed, also mechanization, price stability and the provision of a means of obtaining credit.

Such was the contention of Prof. W. B. Baker, of the University of Saskatchewan, in an address to Agricultural Short Course held in Calgary early in March. Prof. Baker was chairman of the royal commission which made an intensive study of agricultural conditions in Saskatchewan, over a period of many months.

Prof. Baker said that agriculture is undergoing revolutionary changes. Farms are increasing in area, people are leaving the country for urban centres, the farm labor force is diminishing and being supplanted by machinery, there is no place on farms for a substantial percentage of the farm young people and they must look to towns and cities for employment.

Between 1936 and 1951 Saskatchewan lost 30% of its farm population, and the farm labor force declined by 80%. At the same time half of Saskatchewan farms have incomes of \$2,500 a year or less, which places that group in an uneconomic position.

Double Farm Size

The speaker maintained that the problem is to get farms to a size which will give a decent living to the farm families. The aim should be to double the size of the smaller farms and triple production thereon. Agricultural production in the prairies provinces has an immense potential which has not yet been touched.

Between 1926 and 1953 labor costs on farms has been reduced by one-half and machinery costs doubled. Mechanization has increased from \$1,100 in 1941 to \$3,000 in 1951. Saskatchewan farms had \$500 million invested in farm machinery. Such heavy investment places agriculture in a vulnerable position. More effective measures for stabilized farm incomes cannot be delayed much longer. Farm people must get over their timidity in asking for bonuses.

Prof. Baker said he was not particularly worried with the trend of events, provided agriculture is placed on a sound basis. Agriculture has always been a breeding ground for city populations and farmers should see that their sons got at least a high school education to fit them for jobs in urban centres. With increased industrialism and increased wealth more positions should be available for the excess of farm youth. From 50 to 60% of the farm youth, he maintained, must leave the farms.

Need for Action

What he was concerned about, Mr. Baker said, was the inertia and conservatism which failed to appreciate the revolution that is taking place in agriculture. He thinks that the farm people should appreciate the situation and develop programs to meet conditions. Farm organizations and particularly farm co-operatives should devote more money to research and scientific studies of farm conditions and acquaint the farm people therewith. "We are in great danger of thinking that governments should do more for us than they ought to do," he said. "People should consider and decide at the local level, what ought to be done."

The need for farm credit was stressed by the speaker. He said that such should be wisely extended for he did not believe in assisting inefficiency. It will be better for all if

the inefficient have to leave the farms.

There are always problems, Prof. Baker stated. If there were no problems there would be no progress. The trend will be towards better farms, fewer and better trading centres, larger administrative areas and fewer farms. The problem is to get farms to a size which will provide a decent living for the farm families.

THE CHILLY BRITISH

Nobody knew who started the argument, but the Frenchman twitted the Englishman about the decline of British prestige. The Englishman in turn expressed his distaste for constantly changing Cabinets of the French Government. The Frenchman's voice rose, and the Englishman, unaccustomed to emotional scenes, excused himself and walked away.

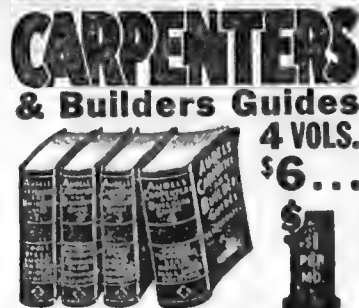
The Frenchman hurled a last challenge: "If your country is so much better than mine, why did you burn Joan of Arc?"

Bored, the Englishman turned and replied, "We were cold."

Canadians purchases reached the huge figure of \$12,874,009,000 in 1955, an increase of 6.7% over buying in 1954. Motor vehicle dealers lead the list with total sales of \$2,334,124,000. Sales of groceries and combination stores totalled \$2,417,363,000, not a great deal more than motor sales.

...

A sample of Alberta honey was awarded top marks over samples from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in a private test conducted by Austin F. Cross of the Ottawa Citizen. The samples were sent to Mr. Cross by the premiers of the three prairie provinces and helping to select the winner was Harry Oliver White, a member of parliament for East London and a beekeeper. The Alberta sample scored 48½ points compared with 39½ for that from Saskatchewan and 34 for Manitoba's sample. Alberta produced 4,000,000 lbs. of honey last year.



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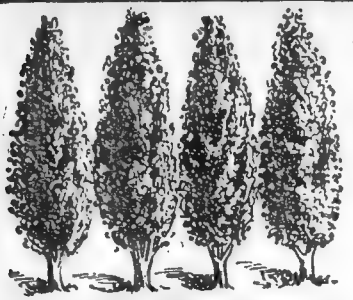
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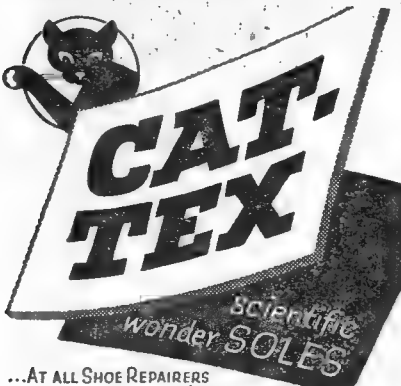
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The Wheat King Of Fort Dunvegan

By KATHERINE MAGILL

AMERICAN folklore has made a legendary figure out of Johnny Applesseed. He, as you will likely remember, was the wistful little preacher, who drifted west with the tide of early American settlement. He had little of this world's goods, but along with his Bible, he carried a bag of applesseed. Near each camping place, along each trail, he planted a few seeds. So that later travellers, finding in the wilderness a clump of the fruit trees, fragrant with blossom or laden with crisp fruit, knew that Johnny had passed that way, and were heartened by the promise of rich harvests.

Canadians are less inclined to hero worship. Yet there are many whose exploits and experiments have pushed west and north to the fringes of civilization because of their success with growing things. We even have a "Johnny," another preachin' man, whose deeds were no less adventurous than those of that earlier horticulturist, and to whom we should pay tribute.

Early in the 1880's a young Scottish minister travelled far into the Northwest to establish a mission at Fort Dunvegan in the Peace River country. He had expected to find a barren place, forever locked in the grip of winter. When the land glowed with a wealth of blossom and fruit that first short northern summer, John Gough decided that agricultural experiments would lead to a greater success for his mission and would do much for the welfare of the Indians who made up his congregation.

In 1888, he brought in a foundation herd of pure-bred cattle, and an as-

sortment of seeds. Among the latter was a small quantity of Red Fife wheat. From this small beginning, John Gough soon had established a thriving mission farm. The wheat particularly impressed him with its quality. Carefully he selected a small portion of the seed, choosing and discarding until his sample was as nearly perfect as he could get it. Over the long trail from Fort Dunvegan to Edmonton he travelled by dog sled and on foot. Upon his arrival at Edmonton he parcelled up the precious sample and addressed it to the Chicago Exhibition, to be judged in competition with wheat from all over the United States and Canada. The Wheat King that year was Rev. John Gough, Fort Dunvegan, N.W.T. His triumph was a sign to future pioneers of the fertility of the west.

Exploration and the search for new food species have always been closely linked. Early explorers were lured far over western waters by dreams of discovering the "Spice Islands." Settlers emigrating to new lands have taken with them seeds of their favourite foods. Even the Company of Gentlemen Adventurers, whose interest in the new world was centered on the rich fur trade and who founded the Hudson's Bay Co. for this purpose, made an outstanding contribution to the Canadian scene. Sea voyage in those early days were long and sailors often suffered from the dread disease of scurvy. In order to assure enough green salad stuff for their traders in the wilderness, the resourceful Gen-

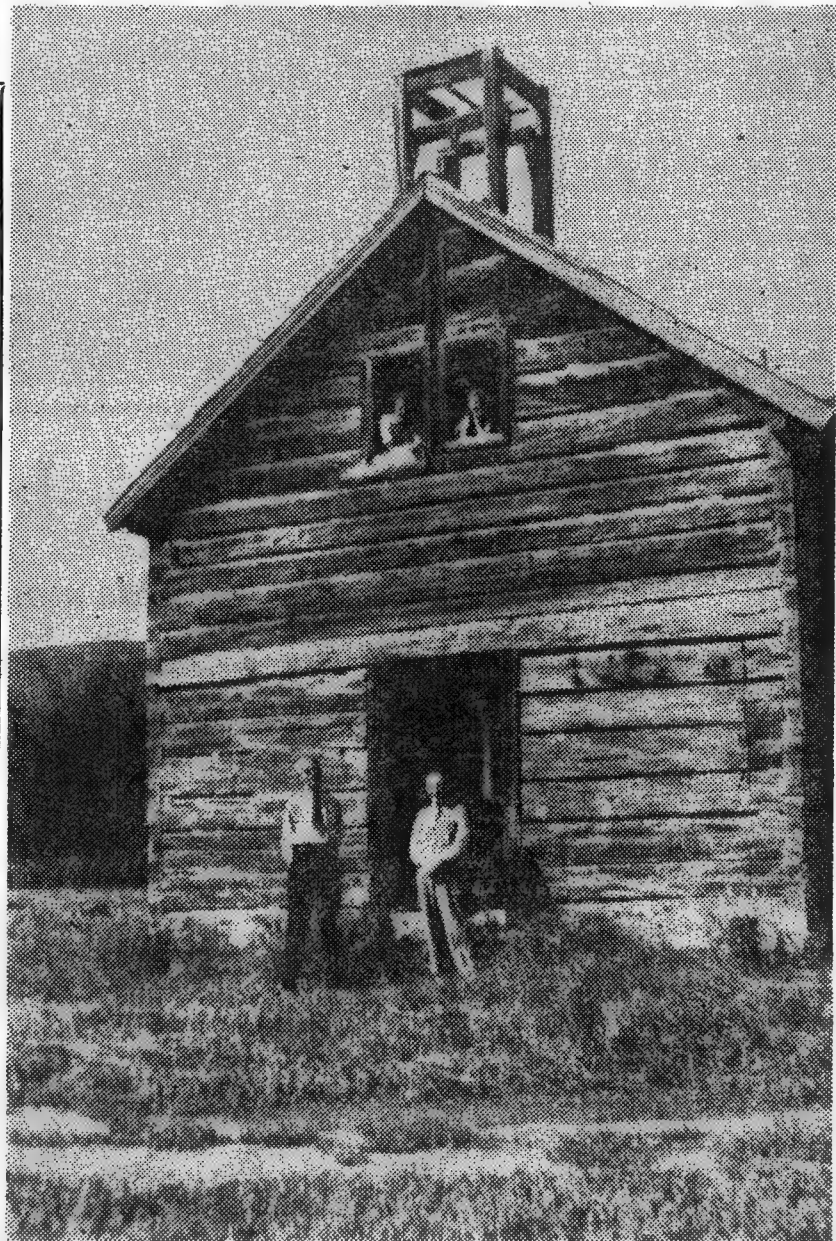
tlemen sent with them seeds of one prolific plant — the dandelion. The return voyage offered no worry because of scurvy, however. Deep in the holds of the returning vessels, as well as a rich harvest of lustrous beaver and fox, were great barrels filled with pungent high bush cranberries.

The gardens of the west, unlike those of more temperate climates, owe their greatest debt, not to the chance experiments of one or two, but to years of endless work conducted by the plant breeders and scientists. Some of these were employed by the Dominion Experimental Grounds. Others were simply men who had discovered a lifetime avocation for this work. Adolph Heyer was one of the latter, and his Heyer 12 apple is one of the best known varieties where fruit trees must be hardy. Seager Wheeler, Dr. Leslie, L. Skinner, John Lloyd were others who pioneered the west, not only with the brawn and enthusiasm to transform a wilderness into a civilization, but with the imagination to dream it could be beautiful as well.

Hay production in the United States may reach a record 109 millions tons this year.

* * *

Accidents in Saskatchewan are the leading cause of death among persons from one to 34 years of age; they are the second most frequent cause of hospital admissions, costing the residents of this province \$3,000,000 annually in medical and hospital expenses alone.



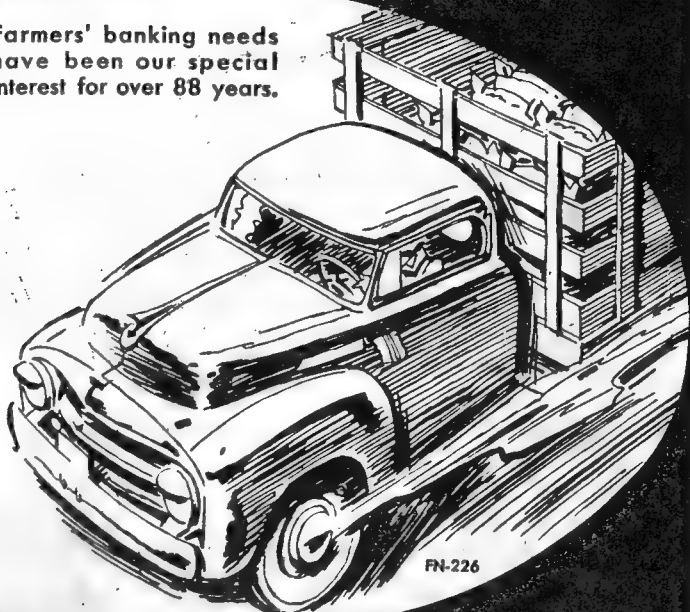
(Alberta Government Photograph)

Famous old church at Fort Dunvegan, Peace River, near location where Rev. Gough grew his championship wheat.

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How to buy a car

(and get the most for your money)

Resist for a moment the glitter and glamour of the beautiful Plymouth. Consider each of the new cars with your head, not your heart.

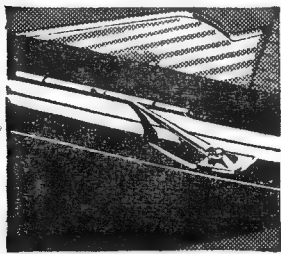
Ask yourself how long their type of styling will retain its freshness. For example, you can now enjoy Plymouth's up-swept rear fenders and taut, tailored lines that have set the trend for things yet to come. Result: a Plymouth will look modern for years, have consistently higher value.

Above all, find out about the hidden values—such as Plymouth's sturdy box-type frame, Oriflow shock absorbers, and 2-cylinder front brakes—that give you more car for your money.

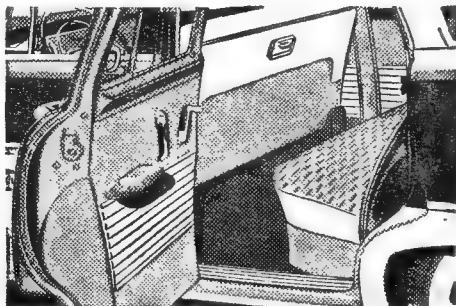
Think of power, too, not solely in terms of Plymouth's verve and vigour, but also with tomorrow's upkeep in mind. Look for built-in features like the floating oil intake and shrouded fan on Plymouth Sixes and V-8's... and other built-in features that mean lower repair bills and continued high power a year or so from now.

Shown below are a few of the extra-quality features of the '56 Plymouth. Your Plymouth dealer can show you many more. See him soon... see why it pays to purchase a Plymouth!

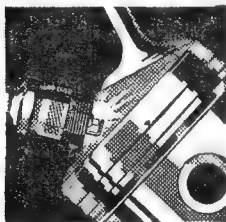
With all of its high-quality features, a Plymouth is easy to buy!



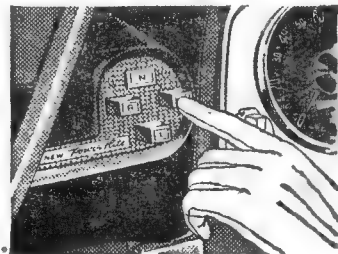
A Dozen Safety Features...like electric windshield wipers (above), Safety-Rim wheels, safety door latches... are standard. Full-time power steering and power brakes are available.



Bright, Durable Upholstery in Plymouth interiors is colour-blended with the exterior finish, is long-wearing, easily cleaned, and fade resistant.



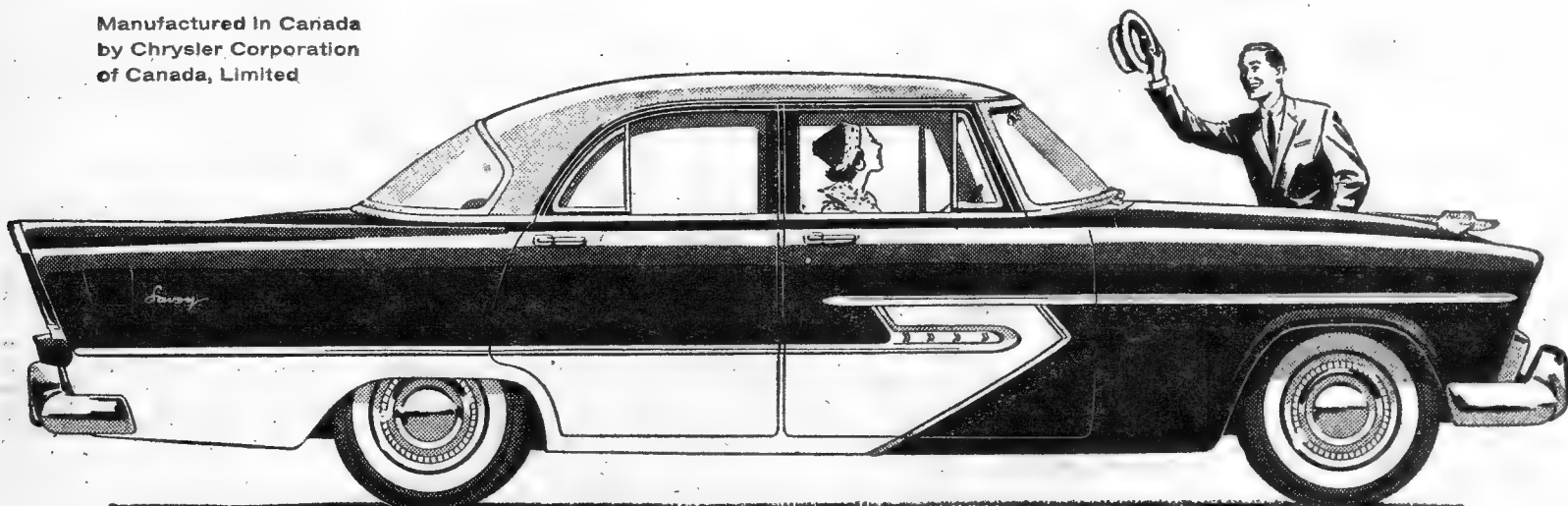
Rounded Combustion Chambers of the Plymouth V-8 help give better mileage, prevent carbon hot spots. Up to 200 h.p. for instant response.



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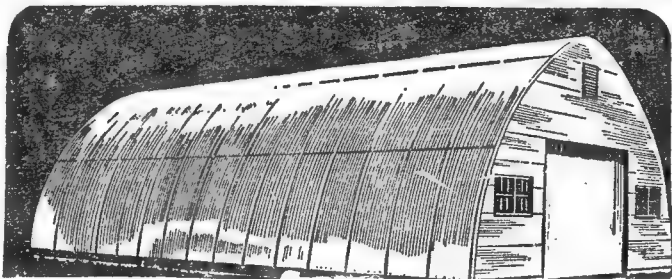
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Gardiner Recommends Farm Life

THE farm is still the best place for a man who wants a free, untrammelled life. That is what Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner told an audience at the Short Course in Agriculture held in Calgary. The federal minister of agriculture said that when he retires from public life he will return to live on his farm in Saskatchewan. He stated that he was not at all pessimistic over the outlook for agriculture on the prairie provinces. While farm income has been down over the past two years in this area, the thing for a farmer to do is to consider returns over a five-year period. Rust and elevator congestion had cut income in the past two years, but the prospects for the ultimate disposal of surplus wheat are fairly good. Farmers must expect to always have to contend with the forces of nature.

Farmers should be proud of their occupation, the minister stated, and should speak encouraging of it. While it cannot be expected that farm bred boys will all stay on farms, something which cannot possibly be brought about, still eager farm youth should be given to understand that there is a satisfactory living on land and a degree of security which most city people do not possess. Mr. Gardiner said he bought his Saskatchewan farm when he had very little money.

Wheat is the natural product for most of the prairie acreage, the minister stated, and there should not be too much concern about the present surplus. Farmers should store wheat in their own farm granaries and not in public elevators, where the cost is 10c a year. Wheat is the one farm

product that can be stored indefinitely without deterioration, if properly looked after. Wheat had been taken out of the tombs of ancient Egyptian kings in fairly good condition.

Mr. Gardiner said he had stored wheat in a bin on his farm for 12 years and it still was in good condition.

Dealing with farm income the minister said that the Saskatchewan royal commission report showed farmers in that province had an overall average income in 1926 of \$1,416. For the year 1931 they operated at a loss which averaged out at \$225.00. For the five years ending in 1939 the average annual profit was \$179.00, by 1946 it was \$1,702, and by 1951 the figure was \$4,936; in 1952, \$5,169, and in 1953, \$4,450. In 1954, rust brought the figure down to \$1,194.

Hon. Mr. Gardiner referred to the future that had been raised over a suggestion he had made privately to a visitor from Great Britain that an exchange of Canadian wheat for immigrants might be considered. The Britisher had complained about the unbalance of trade between the two countries and Mr. Gardiner said that trade might best be balanced by bringing in British settlers, as this country needs more population. Hon. Clifford Sifton had estimated the value of each new settler at \$1,000 to the nation.

Mr. Gardiner maintained that Canada's 1 northern hard wheat is the best wheat in the world, and needed for British bread and the British would continue to buy this wheat.

Library Services In Rural Areas

THE Alberta Library Association, composed of librarians from all over the province, is seeking to bring facts about libraries and library service to the attention of the rural population of our own province and of Western Canada, because we feel more people should know that good books and other reading materials are available for the asking. In this modern age, libraries are a necessity, not a luxury, and everyone is entitled to read books of his choice, for pleasure and profit to himself.

With the passing of the Libraries Act, Alberta would soon be in a position to develop more and better library services throughout the province. But at this very moment there are already two types of services which are operating to help a great number of people in farming communities; many more people can get all the assistance they require, if they but apply to these library agencies, whether it be here in Alberta, or in any of the other three Western provinces.

The first agency is the library of the Extension Department of the University of Alberta at Edmonton, which serves the entire province in several ways. It provides a regular travelling library of boxes of books on a wide variety of subjects, to any community group which agrees to be responsible for seeing that the books circulate among the group members; these collections are up-to-date, and are changed every three months. Any individual may use the "Open Shelf", and get books of his choice by mail simply by writing to ask for them; catalogues of books available are kept up to date, so new material is always being added to the shelves. Special libraries are made up for school and study groups, courses of directed reading are outlined for groups or individuals, and there is a play col-

lection of well over 2,000 volumes for dramatic groups. In every way this library serves people in rural areas as effectively as a city library helps its patrons, despite the great distances the books must so often travel.

Subsoil Moisture and Yield

RECORDS at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm have shown that, when precipitation during the growing season averaged 7.4 inches, each foot of moist soil measured in the stubble prior to seeding a second wheat crop accounted for slightly more than 2½ bushels of wheat per acre. When depth of soil moisture averaged 2.5 feet, each inch of precipitation received from April 1 to July 31 accounted for slightly less than 2½ bushels of wheat per acre.

From these figures it has been possible to calculate the probable yield of wheat on stubble for various depths of soil moisture when precipitation was average. Such yields are shown in the following table:

Depth of Moist Soil	Probable Yield per Acre
feet.	bushels.
1.0	8.9
1.5	10.1
2.0	11.2
2.5	12.4
3.0	13.5
3.5	14.7
4.0	15.9
4.5	17.0

Any conventional post-hole auger, soil tube or spade may be used to determine the depth to which the soil is moist. A soil may be considered as being moist if it will remain in a ball after having been squeezed tightly in the hand.

Agriculture Notes

The population living on farms in the United States, as at April, 1955, totalled 22,158,000.

The average income for Manitoba's 52,000 farms was \$3,970 in 1955. Field crops brought an estimated \$99,776,000, animal production \$48,371,000; dairying, \$24,819,000, and poultry products, \$22,347,000.

C. Leslie Usher has been appointed as supervisor of Alberta 4-H clubs. He was born and raised in the Scollard, Alberta, district, and is a graduate of the University of Alberta with the degree of B.Sc. in agriculture.

Unless there are sufficient bees, either wild or honey bees, seed yields of clover can be disappointing, states W. G. Le Maistre, Alberta apairist. Strong colonies placed at the rate of one per acre of clover will double or treble clover seed setting.

Diseases that can be controlled by seed have been estimated to cost the Western grain farmer nearly \$25,000,000 annually. Increased use of seed dressings can bring a sharp reduction in costs of production on farms where hitherto the practice has not been followed.

The average size of farms in Saskatchewan in 1911 was 296 acres, and in 1951, 551 acres. Farmers generally increased the size of their farms by renting rather than by purchasing. Since 1936 the number of farms has declined by 30%, while occupied acreage has increased slightly.

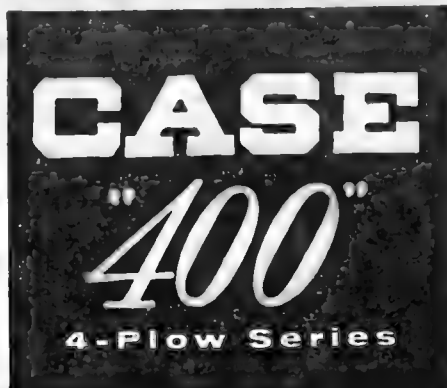
The family farm has made a substantial contribution to Canadian agriculture and to Canadian life as a whole, and it will not disappear as fast as some people think. This opinion was expressed by 85% of the 800 Farm Forums across Canada which discussed the future of the family farm.

Hon. I. C. Nollett, Saskatchewan's minister of agriculture, announces that ample supplies of forage crop seed will be available this spring for a continuation of the program for the production of more forage in the province. The plan was launched in 1947, and since then 26,000 orders have been filled for half a million pounds of seed.

The Catelli Durum Institute says that for the farmers in the southern parts of Alberta and western Saskatchewan an acreage of Stewart and Mindum in 1956 up to 1,500,000 acres should be profitable. That is more than double the acreage which Canadian farmers seeded to durum wheat last year. The 1955 crop totalled 17 million bushels and most of the surplus has been delivered.

A. D. McFadden, cerealist at the Lacombe experimental farm, points out that much of the barley grown in Alberta is fed, and the man who intends to feed his barley might well consider growing a feed variety. The present call for seed in the province is chiefly for O.A.C. 21, Montcalm and Olli, all of which are acceptable to the malting trade. O.A.C. 21 and Montcalm are relatively late maturing, while Olli is a very early maturing variety. Feed varieties comparable in rate of maturity with O.A.C. 21 and Montcalm are Vantage and Husky, both of which give considerably higher yields. Wolfe and Gateway, while slightly later maturing than Olli, produce on the average somewhat higher yields than this variety.

New tractors that give the most in power and low fuel costs . . .

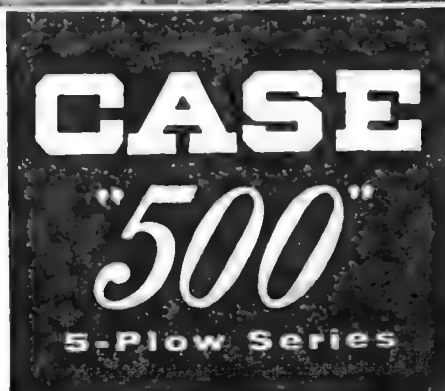


Fuel goes far . . . operating cost comes down . . . with a Case "400" Series Tractor. With Powrcel Diesel engine you get the same smooth-running, clean-burning economy as with the 6-cylinder "500." With Powrdyne gas engine you get economy that sets a world's record on gasoline . . . or special equipment for comparable economy on LP gas or low-cost distillate. Western Special (just below) has full fenders that join the roomy step-up platform of safety stamped steel. Enclosure at front provides added protection from wind and dust. Duo-Control hydraulic system gives selective operation of two portable cylinders. General-purpose models have Eagle Hitch 3-point hook-up of mounted implements, dual front wheels or adjustable front axle.



Big Wheel-Type Disk Harrow

Does a job in one pass where ordinary harrows need two! Big 18 or 20-inch disks . . . spaced 7 or 9 inches . . . always work at full angle. Same wheels control depth in the field, carry harrow on the road. Parallel lift keeps gangs level at any depth. Sizes up to 13 ft. 9 in.



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Plow, pulverize, sow and pack in one pass! Add grass seed and fertilizer, too, if you like. This is the "500" Diesel with 5-bottom 16-inch Case plow, pulverizer, and 14 x 6 Case Plow Press Drill. Famous Case Seed-meter sows same amount evenly in all furrows, retains accuracy for years.

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Golden rapeseed15c per lb.

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For Early Maturity

Polish rapeseed, No. 1.....10c per lb.



Be a Bird Booster!

By KERRY WOOD

APRIL is here again and it is time to remember the home-coming birds. Are we going to ignore them once more? Can we afford to ignore them much longer, when our farms and gardens depend so much on their help? Yet a drive along any country road will prove to the observer that only one farmer in thirty does anything to help the beneficial birds.

"Let nature take its course," says the average farmer.

But man has interfered with nature's balance so drastically that many of our finest bird allies are in serious straits. For example, we let cats breed unchecked around our farm buildings. Even a well-fed pussy will kill dozens of tiny fledglings found in ground nests, while every stray cat accounts for over a hundred insectivorous birds per year. We drain marshes and thus destroy nesting area of the useful Franklin's gulls.

We allow shooters to kill hawks and owls that control the rodent vermin. We clear trees and brush to create larger fields, forgetting to leave shelterbelts for our bird friends.

Without birds, Western Canada would swarm with destructive insects every summer. Without birds, no farmer or gardener could raise a profitable crop. Without birds, springtime would be a songless season bereft of the lovely plumages of orioles and finches, warblers and thrushes.

Consider these facts again:

A chickadee devours 300 insects per summer day, 2,000 plantlice eggs per winter day. A meadow lark eats over 200 harmful bugs and cutworms and 1,000 weedseeds every summer day. Bluebirds dine on grasshoppers, caterpillars, beetles, and weedseeds. Martins and swallows capture 300 mosquitoes daily per bird, plus house-flies, flying ants, and other harmful insects. Wrens eat spiders, weevils, wood ticks and plant lice. Woodpeckers keep our trees healthy by dining on wood-borers, bark beetles, and ants. Every sparrow hawk catches a thousand grasshoppers per summer. Most hawks and owls spend 75% of their food-gathering time keeping rodent vermin in check.

Take another look at these figures: 45 varieties of birds dine on disease-carrying house-flies.

85 varieties feed on grasshoppers.

95 varieties prey on cutworms.

120 varieties go after leaf-hoppers.

165 varieties help control wireworms.

180 varieties devour noxious weedseeds.

Birds Need Protection

How can we help the birds that help us?

By giving them homes, protection, and shelter. A few varieties need bird-boxes, while all birds require a place to build their nests. In most cases this means a little land left in the wild state, treed and with unbroken sod. Screening foliage provides birds with homesites and shelter from which they forage to control insects on nearby croplands.

They urgently need human friendship, to protect them from cats and nest-robbers such as magpies. If you allow gunners on your farmlands to help you control pests, make sure they go after the easily identified magpies and crows and specify that they should never kill hawks. Only one person in a thousand can accurately identify the 3 harmful raptors among the thirty useful hawks and owls worth thousands of dollars each, alive, as vermin controllers.

If yours is a prairie farm, plant shelterbelts for the birds — willows, poplars, Manitoba maples, caragana, and food-bearing plants around your home garden such as mountain ash, ornamental crabapples, dwarf dogwood or red willow, saskatoons, and chokecherries. If you farm in a parkland area, be sure to leave stands of trees and shrubbery in corners or as leafy islands out in the midst of large grainfields to attract pest-destroying birds.

If ground squirrels and field mice are overly plentiful on your acres, put

up T-shaped roosts for the use of hawks and owls. These roosts may be built of any scrap lumber or slender poles, 6 to 12 feet high, then nailed to the top of fence posts at 150-yard intervals. Such roosts will last for years, attracting many good birds who will do their best to keep your fields clean.

Build Bird-Boxes

Bird-boxes are important. A handyman can build half a dozen in a single afternoon; a carpenter with power tools can turn out twenty-five during the same period. Bird-boxes take the place of hollow log cavities in old stumps and dead trees that most tidy farmers remove from near-home woodlots. Remember that it is necessary to provide birds with weather-tight boxes built to the proper size requirements, as follows:

Bluebirds and Tree Swallows — 5 by 5-inch floor space inside, 6 to 8-inch depth, the 1½-inch entrance hole placed 5 inches up from the floor. The finished box should be erected 6 to 10 feet up from the ground and safely out of reach of cats.

Purple Martins are sociable birds that love a colony house containing 6, 8, 10, or even 20 rooms. Each room should measure 7 to 8 inches square, 6 inches high, while the large 2½-inch entrance hole is placed only 2 inches above floor level. Have lots of overhanging eaves and an abundance of perching ledges to please the martins, then put the box on a tall pole out in the open garden.

Robins and Phoebes build their own nests on flat platforms measuring approximately 6 inches square. Tack the nest-shelf in a shady place under the protection of house or garage eaves.

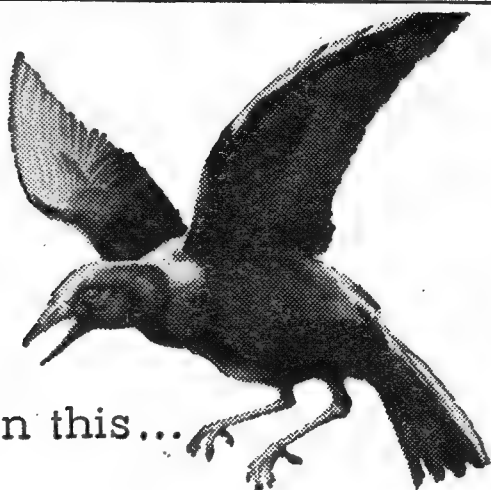
Wrens nest in any type of closed container, even tin cans, coconut shells, and clay flower-pots. In cities where English sparrows take possession of most bird-boxes, the properly constructed wooden wren-house with a 4 by 4-inch floor space and 1-inch entrance hole is much too small for sparrows. Keep a wren box 50 yards distant from any other nesting box, because wrens are jealous of their home territory and viciously puncture the eggs of birds nesting in nearby boxes.

Sparrow Hawks and Flickers will occupy 8 by 8-inch boxes, 12 to 15 inches deep, with a 2½-inch entrance hole located just under the roof. A handful of sawdust on the floor makes the box more attractive to these birds. Place it high in a tree or on a tall post close to shrubbery.

Goldeneye and Bufflehead Ducks like to nest in empty nail-kegs. Cut a 4-inch entrance hole, put on a rain-proof roof, and place in trees near ponds or streams. Frequently the beneficial boreal, saw-whet, and screech owls will nest in nail-keg boxes placed amid screening tree cover.

Birds are good neighbors. Coax them to settle near your home by providing tree and shrub shelter, bird-baths and boxes, suet feeders in wintertime, and all-year protection from enemies. They'll repay you a thousand-fold by reducing insect, weed, and rodent vermin that plague your crops, as well as entertaining you with melodies, lovely plumes, and marvelous flight displays. Start being a bird-booster!

Anyone dealing or speculating in livestock in Alberta is required to possess a provincial government license and be bonded in the amount of \$2,000. Farmers and ranchers should ask to see the license of anyone seeking to purchase livestock.



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a 2-plow tractor
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1 Longer bale chamber makes neater, denser bales as heavy as 70 lbs. You can hold desired density automatically with **EXCLUSIVE** optional hydraulic regulator.

2 Baler safeguards like the needle break-away, plunger stop, and fly-wheel shear bolt head off breakdowns ... avoid costly "down" time.

3 Low-level pick-up, platform and wide-mouthed bale chamber opening reduce hay travel and handling to save more of the feed-rich leaves. Pick-up is 52 inches wide.

4 Non-stop plunger slices each charge ... packs bales uniformly. It helps the No. 45 match tonnage with outfits claiming 30 to 50% greater capacity.

5 Floating auger adjusts to big or small windrows—automatically! It moves hay to packer fingers gently, positively ... saves feed-rich leaves!

6 Simplified knotters have only 11 parts—seldom need adjustment. You get firm ties.

Ask your IH Dealer for proof it pays to own a McCormick No. 45 baler for as little as two days' baling a year. For big tonnage, choose the 10-ton-per-hour McCormick No. 55.

THE YOUR HAY AT LOWER COST WITH MCCORMICK BALER TWINE

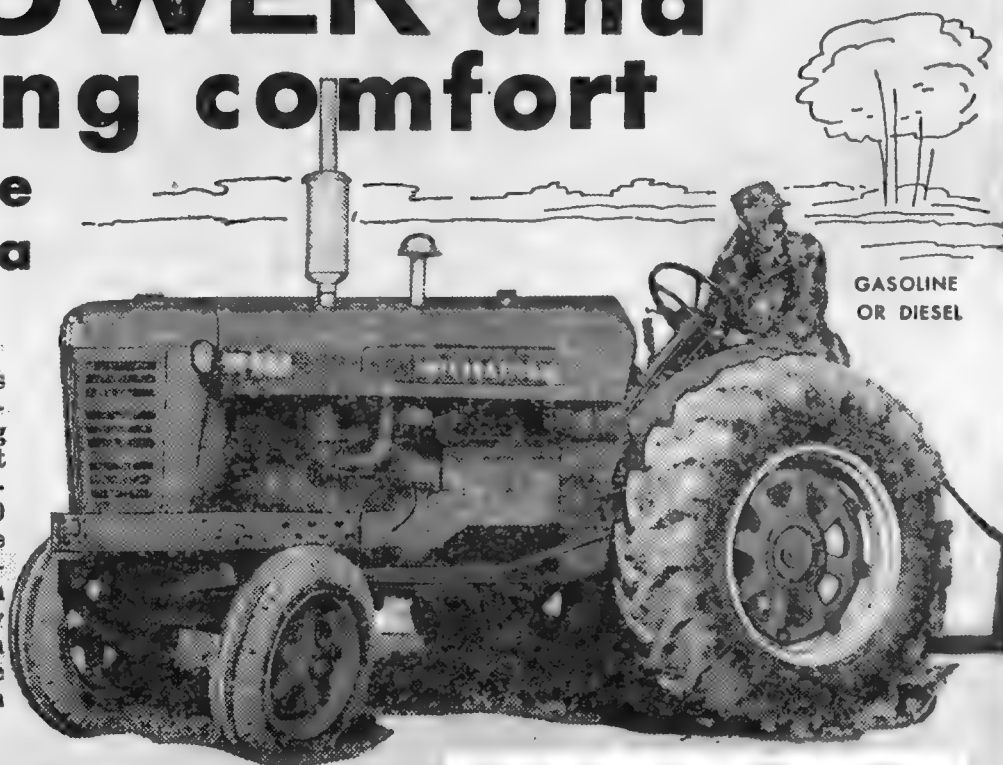
Pace-setting IH features make it the leading feed saver ... built-in strength makes it the non-stop baling champion. Proved on thousands of Canadian farms, the McCormick No. 45 is the choice of more farmers and custom operators than all other family-size-farm balers.

This low-cost, twine-tie, pto baler, *first* made baler ownership profitable on smaller farms. It pioneered low-level pick-up and floating auger for uninterrupted feeding and daily big tonnage. These and other features shown give the No. 45 performance that can't be copied!

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Salute To A Pioneer

By EM JAY DEE

BEFORE the memories of the jubilee year pass into oblivion, I wish to pay tribute to one of Alberta's first pioneers, Mrs. B. Dinwoodie, that petite lady of 108th St., Edmonton. Mrs. Dinwoodie came to Alberta from Scotland with her husband, Walter, and four children in 1906. The hardest part of her journey was leaving the two little graves of her bairns in the sunny churchyard of her native land. She met with tragedy on her first day in Alberta when her husband learned of the death by drowning of his brother, Richard, who had fallen from the bridge at Fort Saskatchewan.

As their resources dwindled, Walter

found employment as a carpenter, working on the Alberta Hotel in Vegreville. Mrs. Dinwoodie, who had training as a nurse in Scotland, readily found a position as assistant to Dr. Field on his many confinement cases in the country. The boys, Jim and Alec, the girls, Frances and Rita, were placed in school.

With their combined efforts the family soon was able to buy an outfit for homesteading. The land had already been filed on, so they set out with two wagonloads of furniture and groceries, two teams of horses, one saddle horse and 7 cows. They landed at their destination, fifty miles north of Vegreville in the Wahstao district, on a sunny day in June and their long trek was ended. With the help of the boys from a sawmill near-

by, rough walls were nailed up with the tent for a roof, and the family moved in. A house and barn were built and finished before winter, but the cows all died within a week of some kind of poison weed. Nothing daunted Mrs. Dinwoodie. She went to work again in Vegreville as her husband toiled breaking the land and putting up hay for the coming winter. The next year three more families moved in and the Irondale school was built. Many settlers came after that, and, as Mrs. Dinwoodie's fame spread, she was much in demand. "Mrs. Doctor," as she was called, went forth day and night on confinement cases. Many times arriving home with feet and hands badly chilled and face frosted. She never refused a call and labored unceasingly wherever her help was needed.

Many who have risen to fame in our province first saw the light of day in her capable hands. Four more children, three girls and a boy, were born to her in ensuing years. Her baby girl died of a rare ailment en route to the Vegreville hospital by team and cutter in 40 degrees below weather.

Mr. Dinwoodie was J.P. and brand reader for many years in the district. He sold the home farm when the railroad came through, and in 1919 they moved to the Westlock district. Mrs. Dinwoodie was one of the first to operate a nursing home there, which she later sold to the Sisters of the Immaculate Hospital. The death of her eldest son at the age of 30 was a severe blow, but her faith in God and her indomitable spirit again carried her through.

They moved to Edmonton in 1928, and early the next summer Mrs. Dinwoodie sailed back for a visit to "Auld Scotia's" shore and a reunion with her mother and the home folks. Back again in Canada, she was soon operating a home for senior citizens. No one I ever knew could deal with the foibles of oldsters like Mrs. Dinwoodie. Mr. Dinwoodie passed on ten years ago. Since then she has carried on alone. Scornful of the life of retirement, which she so richly deserves, she goes about her work with a spring in her step and a zest for living many a younger woman might envy. She is an inspiration to all who know her.

GROWING RAPESEED

The J. Gordon Ross Syndicate, of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, is of the opinion that there will be a market this fall for considerably more rapeseed than was at first expected, and are now prepared to accept further contracts with growers, bearing in mind that it may be necessary, later on, to limit the acreage and would advise immediate action by applicants.

Rapeseed growing means cash on delivery either outright price or initial price, if pooled — no quota, therefore, no affect on Quota Book. Rapeseed is handled in bulk and can be swathed or straight combined—no bagging necessary — no storage worries as rapeseed can be delivered immediately it is threshed.

Outright price for 1956 will be made known before any delivery is made. 2½ cents per pound is the initial price for rapeseed that is pooled in 1956. 3½ cents per pound at grower's point of delivery was the outright price in 1955 and 2½ cents per pound on that which was pooled.

The United States is offering its surplus farm products on credit to the markets of the world. This is a new departure which augurs ill for Canadian farmers. About \$8 billions of farm products are included.

THE MAP MAKER by Kerry Wood

THE Farm and Ranch Review is pleased to recommend to its readers Kerry Wood's latest book, the Map-Maker, the story of David Thompson. While most Canadians know something of David Thompson we are sure they have never seen his story so interestingly and well presented. This is a fine book, both for adults and juvenile readers. It covers the life of the great geographer fascinatingly from the time of his Welsh boyhood until his death. David Thompson was perhaps the greatest map-maker the world has known, and Canadians should know more about him. In Mr. Wood's presentation they will be neither disappointed nor bored.

The Map-Maker recently won for Kerry Wood a Governor-General Literary award as the best juvenile book of the year.

Kerry Wood, a regular contributor to the Farm and Ranch Review, is a Canadian free-lance writer of Scottish origin. He lives with his family at Red Deer, Alberta. He is the author of six books on natural history, and is well known for his writings and radio talks on outdoor life.

The Map-Maker is published by MacMillan Company of Canada, Toronto. The price is \$2.00.

U. S. Cattle Statistics

CATTLE numbers in the United States as at Jan. 1, 1956, totalled 97½ million head, an increase of 2 million head over numbers on the same date a year previous. This is the seventh year in a row when such numbers increased.

Beef cows numbered 25.7 millions, highest on record. Beef heifers, one to two years old, declined by 221,000 head and heifer slaughter was up 202,000 in 1955. This shows that fewer heifers are being held back to add to the cow herds. It would seem that cow numbers have reached a peak and are likely to decline during the next year or two.

Steer numbers, one year old and over, reached 9.6 million head, the highest since 1920, and 1.2 million head more than a year previous. Beef calves also hit a record high number on January 1.

Most of the steers will be slaughtered in 1956, which means that the market supply of yearling and two-year-old steers will be large throughout the year and higher than in 1955.

The number of cattle on feed January 1 was up only 1%, which will likely result in many of the steers on farms being held over for pasture and to be sold in the last half of the year.

The average value of all cattle on Jan. 1 was \$88.20 a head, about the same as the year before and the lowest since 1946. Peak value was \$179 in 1952.

Average value of all dairy cows was \$139 compared with \$134 on January 1, 1955.

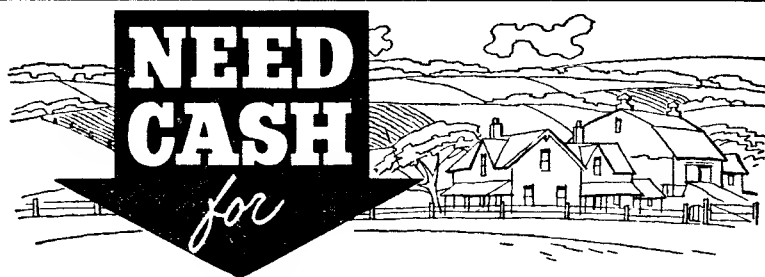
Average statistics are from a report by the United States department of agriculture.

Highest wages for farm help are paid in British Columbia, the average being \$6.20 a day with board and \$8 without board. For Alberta comparative figures are: \$5 and \$6.60; for Saskatchewan, \$4.70 and \$6.40; and for Manitoba, \$4.60 and \$6.80. These averages are estimated by the federal bureau of statistics.

A farmer, whose pig was killed by an automobile was raving mad.

Motorist: "Don't worry, I'll replace your pig."

Farmer: "You can't. You aren't fat enough."



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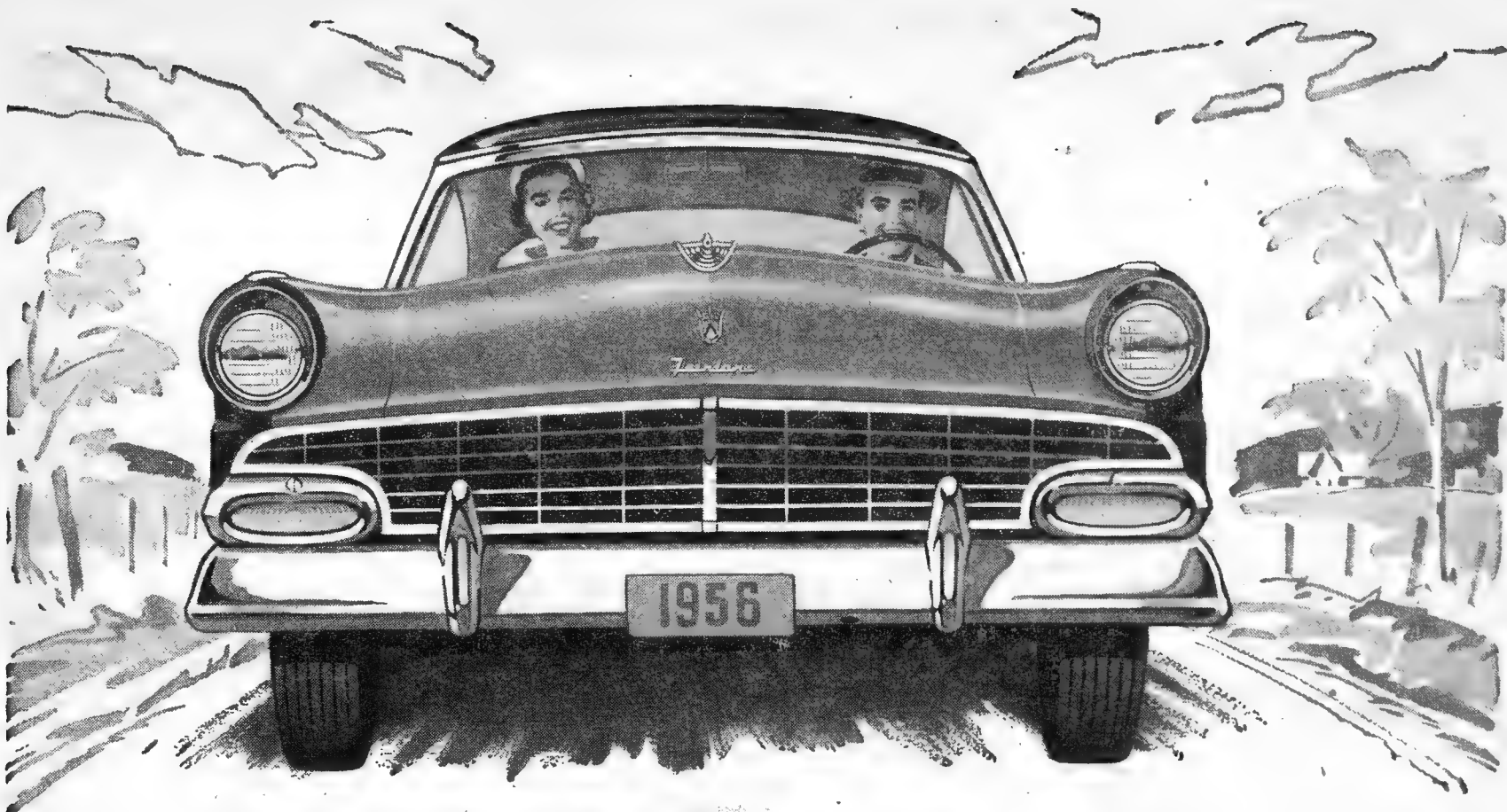
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Only takes a glance, doesn't it, to clinch this claim? Ford's trim, lean lines, its longer, lower look were inspired directly by the famous Thunderbird—Canada's most talked-about personal car. And Ford's Thunderbird beauty is matched inside by the smartest interior styling you've ever laid eyes on. But see the '56 Ford, inside and out, and compare it for yourself!



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of more safe power than ever before... safety-proven power! But Pontiac's power is only part of the story. The smooth, sleek lines of Pontiac's Silver-Streak styling—the refinement, distinction and deep-seated comfort of '56 Pontiac's interiors... all these reflect a new kind of driving excitement. Here's youthful fire and exuberance in every detail that you'll find only in the fabulous '56 Pontiac! There's a Pontiac priced for you... see it at your Pontiac dealer's—today!

Ask For Irrigation Extension

THE history of nations is written in the way each one administers its water resources for the beneficial use of its people. That is what J. A. Cameron told the Gordon Commission in making a presentation on behalf of the Western Canada Reclamation Association, of which organization he is the president.

The brief outlined the need for the extension of irrigation in Western Canada, and stated that such projects are needed to provide additional farm products, an increase in the production of fodder crops in the likelihood of the recurrence of a dry cycle, and a more intensified agricultural development.

The project suggested for construction were: a dam on the South Saskatchewan river at Coteau, Sask., a dam on the Red Deer River at Ardley, Alberta, a dam on the Bow River between Bassano and Carseland, Alberta, and an extension of irrigation in Vernon-Kelowna-Penticton areas of the Okanagan Valley in British Columbia.

If dams are constructed there are ample water supplies for irrigation in western rivers, Mr. Cameron told the commission. Surplus water is now going to waste, instead of being available for creating a more varied and stable agriculture.

The suggestion was offered that the federal government should construct the irrigation dams with the approval and assistance of the provincial governments. It was also recommended that the federal government should maintain a staff of experienced reclamation engineers for consultation and advice and other assistance to the Western Canada irrigation areas.

GOOD STRIKER

(Continued from page 7)

using of rubbing alcohol and shoe polish to satisfy the taste for liquor when it is not available and many other ideas which lead to laziness and crime.

"It is still not too late," he says, "to make use of a separate Indian jail to good advantage."

Besides his \$200 a month salary from the R.C.M.P., Good Striker runs about 60 head of cattle and 35 head of saddle horses on his section of rangeland and has about 185 acres of land under cultivation. The land supplies him with a furnished house on the reserve which also contains a cell where drunks are put to sober up over night. The rest of the organizing and recreational work he does without pay.

"I do it," he says, "because I want to help my people."

Although the department of Indian affairs and school officials appreciate much of the work he is doing, many of his own tribesmen are not so thankful.

"The lazy ones," he says, "are afraid that if the Indian becomes too highly educated and self-supporting, the government will withdraw our treaty rights and they will have to go to work."

Indian affairs authorities and school officials feel that more of the Indians educated on the reserve should be enticed to come back to the reserve to teach. Practically all who finish high school at present integrate with the whites and forget their homes. The authorities believe that if this could be achieved, integration and even assimilation of the Indian and the white man would come about at a quicker pace. Good Striker, however, believes that this cannot come about for at least another 25 years.

MIRACLE BILL

GIVES A TIP ON PROFITABLE CHICK FEEDING

WHY SO DOWN-IN-THE-MOUTH, FRED?

WELL, BILL, MY PULLET CHICKS JUST AREN'T DEVELOPING AS QUICKLY AS THEY SHOULD.

NOW DON'T GET SORE, FRED—BUT THEY LOOK UNDERNOURISHED TO ME.

DANG IT, BILL, I DON'T SEE HOW THAT'S POSSIBLE. I HAVE GOOD HOUSING AND RANGE CONDITIONS, AND THEY'RE GETTING PLENTY OF GRAIN.

EVER TRIED MIRACLE GROWING MASH, FRED?

IT'S A QUALITY FEED BALANCED JUST RIGHT TO BUILD UP STRONG HEALTHY PULLETS IN JIG TIME.

THAT SO?

AND A QUALITY FEED LIKE MIRACLE GROWING MASH IS EASIER FOR CHICKS TO DIGEST—EASIER TO TURN INTO BONES, BLOOD AND MUSCLE FOR QUICK GROWTH.

SAY, I THINK I'LL TRY IT!

2 MONTHS LATER

WHY SO HAPPY, FRED?

BECAUSE I'VE GOT A FINE FLOCK OF PULLETS NOW WHICH SHOULD DEVELOP INTO EARLY LAYERS—THANKS TO YOU AND MIRACLE FEEDS!

"MIRACLE" Poultry Feeds include:

MIRACLE Hatching Mash MIRACLE Growing Mash

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all available in crumble or pellet form

and here's a tip on CALF RAISING, too!

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MIRACLE Calf Starter and MIRACLE Calf Grower also reduce the risk of common ailments such as scours and rickets which often plague dairy farmers and cause loss of profit. In addition, MIRACLE Calf feeds are simpler to handle — easier to feed — than whole milk.

So get your calves off to a stronger, healthier start. Replace or supplement whole milk with MIRACLE Calf feeds — MIRACLE Calf Starter and MIRACLE Calf Grower.

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Famous Old Berry Creek Horse Ranch



THIS is a picture of the Forster ranch house, built in 1904 by J. W. Forster on Berry Creek, Alberta, north of the Red Deer river, half way between Brooks and Hanna.

The Berry Creek Horse ranch was started in 1903 by the late Mr. Forster, who had sold his 137-acre farm near Hamilton, Ontario, to go into the horse raising business in Alberta. Incidentally, the Ontario farm is now part of the city of Hamilton.

Arriving in Brooks from the east, Mr. Forster mentions in his diary "John Ware drove me to his ranch where I stayed the night. The following day he drove me to my ranch. He was a fine neighbor." The John Ware mentioned was the famous negro cowboy.

The foundation stock of mares for the Forster horse ranch was obtained

from Pugh and Livingston, who were running the well-known, old Quorn ranch, and these were crossed with Shire stallions to produce an improved type of farm horses. These found a ready sale to homesteaders who were taking up land in the district. The Shire stallions found a market with horse ranchers seeking to improve their herds.

The influx of homesteaders between 1910 and 1912 closed off most of the rangeland and the ranch was contracted to a few thousand acres. In the olden days many visitors and guests enjoyed Forster hospitality at the famous ranch on Berry Creek.

Hugh, a son, now lives on the home farm; Gordon, another son, lives in Edmonton, as does the daughter, Mrs. E. C. Hallman.

Wheat To Communist Countries

THE Wheat Board has concluded deals with four Iron Countries for the sale of 44,006,000 bushels of wheat this crop year for about \$55,300,000.

The current deals are:

Hungary	5,500,000	\$ 6,500,000
Czecho-Slovak	11,010,000	14,500,000
Poland	12,800,000	16,000,000
USSR	14,696,000	18,300,000
	44,006,000	55,300,000

Russia has agreed to buy 55,000,000 bushels of wheat over a three-year period at an estimated value of \$85,000,000. The 14,696,000 figure in the above table in this year's shipments alone, but is included in the 84,000,000 total.

The Export Credit Insurance Corporation, a Canadian government bureau, has underwritten the purchases by Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland for a percentage of the cost of the wheat.

Fertilizer Recommendations

(Saskatchewan Advisory Fertilizer Council)

RECOMMENDATIONS for cereal grains on summerfallow are 40 to 60 pounds of 11-48-0 ammonium phosphate per acre for most areas except to Brown Soil Zone of southwestern Saskatchewan. On sandy loam to loam soils in the Dark Brown Soil Zone and in the drier part of the Black Soil Zone 30 to 50 pounds of 11-48-0 is recommended.

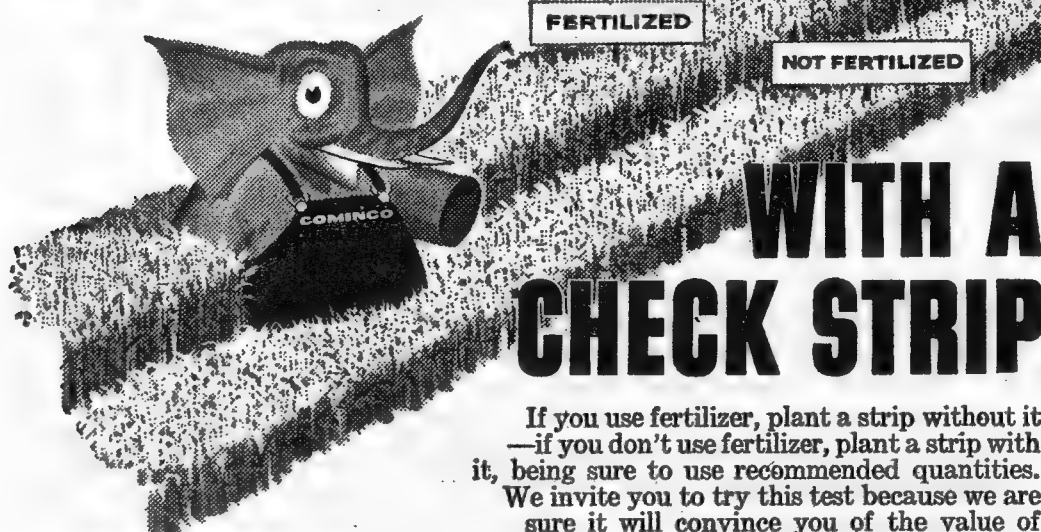
In the Brown Soil Zone, 11-48-0 at 40-60 pounds per acre is recommended on the Sceptre heavy clay. On loam to clay loam soils in the Brown Soil Zone, 11-48-0 at 40 pounds per acre is suggested for trial on summerfallow.

In 1955, stubble crops in most areas responded strongly to fertilizers providing a supply of nitrogen. Specific recommendations can, however, be made only for the Black and Grey Soil Zones. In the latter areas 16-20-0 ammonium phosphate is recommended at 75 - 100 pounds per acre. An alternative recommendation is 27-14-0 at 75 pounds per acre. Where fertilizer is to be tested on stubble crops on the Brown and Dark Brown soils, similar rates should be used.

Addressing the Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Association in Lethbridge, Frank Taylor, general manager of Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., in Southern Alberta, said that area has almost reached the saturation point as far as competitive markets are concerned. Even at Winnipeg eastern cane sugar is being sold at 20c a 100 lbs. cheaper than Southern Alberta beet sugar.

Ocean freight rates are exceptionally high. It now costs about 54c a bushel for transporting wheat from Australia to the United Kingdom. Exports are being slowed as a result of the cost.

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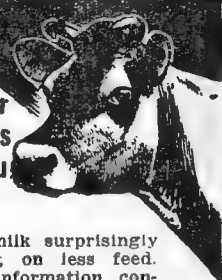
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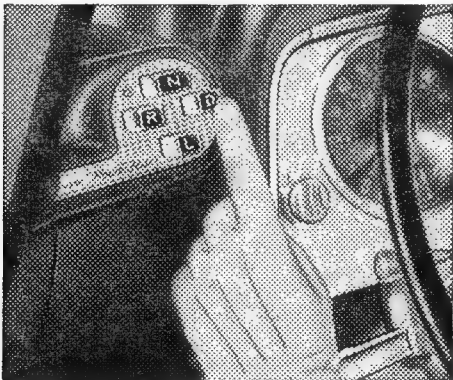
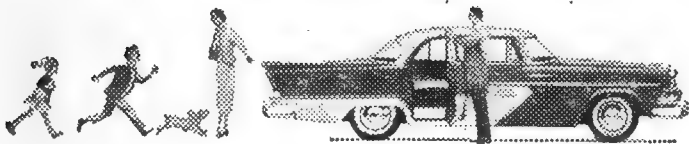
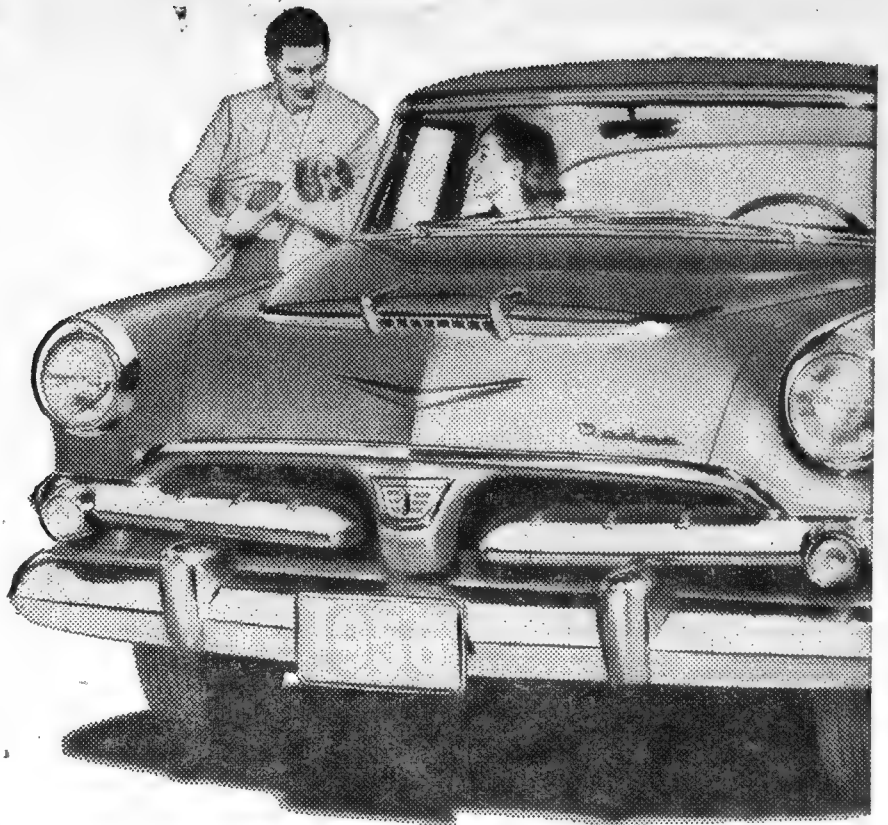
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There's a grand new way to travel. It's the '56 Dodge!

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And everyone will love the roominess of Dodge interiors—the wide, wide seats that let you ride in restful comfort.

Once behind the wheel, a push of a button, a touch of your toe, and

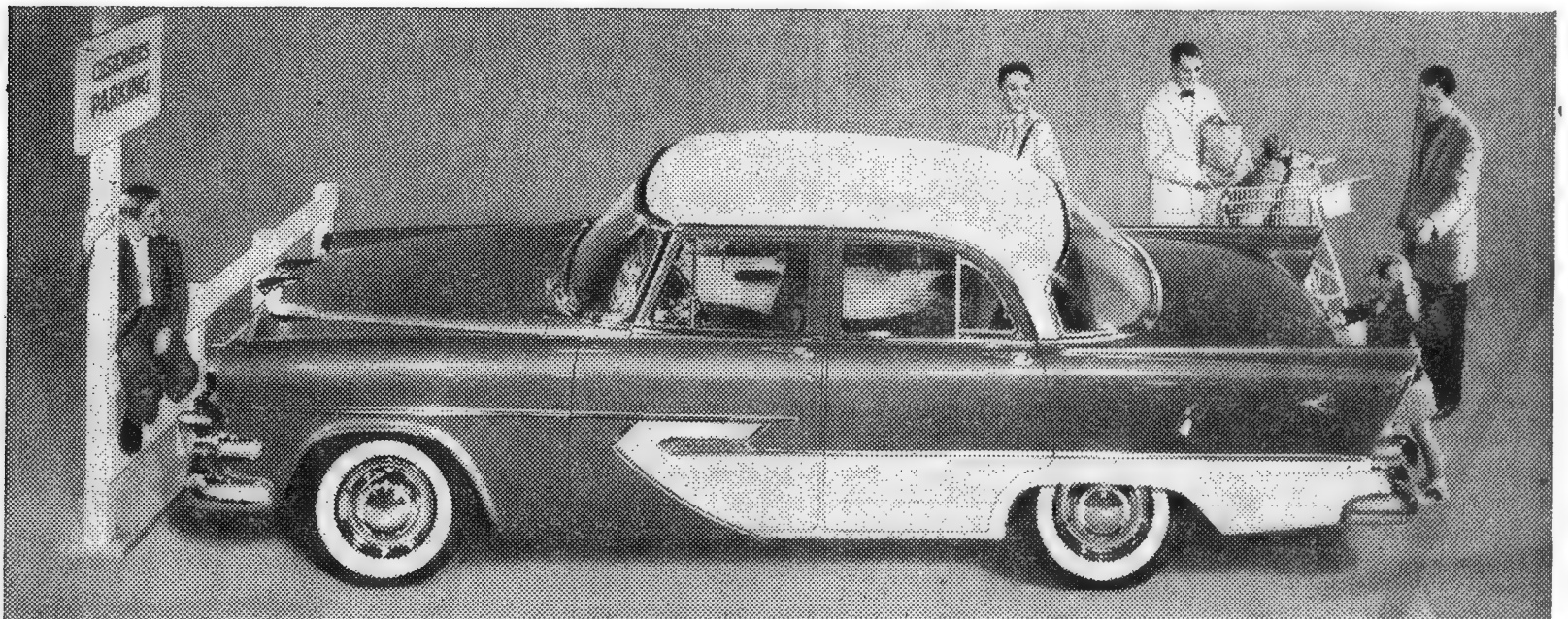
you're on your way. New push-button PowerFlite sets in motion the nimble getaway of new Dodge 6 and V-8 engines with up to 200 h.p. You discover new zest in motoring as you thread your way smoothly through crowded city streets, glide safely over the open road. And the whole family will appreciate the wide range of new safety features that bring new confidence to your driving.

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Ranching In The Argentine

DR. CARLOS GUERRERO, the Argentinian rancher and cattle judge, who officiated as judge at the Calgary and Edmonton spring bull sales, told some interesting facts about cattle raising in the Argentine.

The nation's cattle number 45,000,000 and most of the ranching is carried on in an area of about 70 miles from the Atlantic ocean, centering on Buenos Aires. Shorthorns are the main breed but Angus and Hereford numbers are increasing. About 13 per cent of production is exported mainly to Great Britain and the aim is to supply the British market with chilled beef of a type that is preferred there, that is mainly lean beef. The cattle are grass-fed and marketed at around 1,000 pounds, which is reached at around 24-36 months on the average. Grain feeding is too expensive.

The consumption of meat is high in Argentina averaging 185 lbs. per capita per annum, and about 160 lbs.

is beef. In older times the cowboys lived almost exclusively on beef and a bitter tea called matte, and they were extremely healthy.

Under President Peron the government handled all meat exports, but there is now a return to the open market. Australia is the main competitor in the U.K. The average price of a steer is \$36, when calculated in Canadian money. The peso has depreciated to 18 for \$1.00 (actually Canadian bank quotations are 2c to 3c.—Ed.) The value of Argentina bulls has to be calculated in cattle rather than money. One bull sold for 500,000 pesos, which meant that it was worth 600 steers.

In former times estancia owners paid extremely high prices for Scotch Shorthorns but the exchange works against that procedure now. But the ranchers like to keep the cattle quality up through purchases of bulls from the U.K. Snow is never experienced in the main cattle raising areas, but there are heavy frosts.

Dr. Guerrero is a graduate lawyer but preferred ranching to practising law. He has two ranches totalling 70,000 acres. This was his first visit to Canada, but he has travelled extensively in other parts of the world and judged cattle at top exhibitions.

Foot-and-mouth disease is prevalent in Argentina, but the cattle have developed a degree of immunity and recover from the disease. Calves are inoculated against the disease, a dose providing immunity for three to four months. There is no slaughtering of cattle with that disease, but a certain amount of local quarantining.



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Critically conducted tests have shown that motor cars in which a positive metal alloy is installed in the crankcase can now be operated in any weather for upwards of 20,000 miles or more of driving without acid formation occurring in the oil. In addition, oil deterioration occurs so slowly that, following a fresh filling of the crankcase, the oil will give fully effective service to at least this greatly extended degree. This is achieved by using a special oil drain plug which contains a positive metal alloy insert. It costs only \$3 complete. Nothing more to buy.

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Alberta Hog Quality

R. E. English, Alberta's Agricultural Statistician, has recently released the summary of Alberta hog carcasses graded in 1955. Only 19 per cent of the hogs marketed in the past year were Grade A's and 15 per cent were Grade C. (1954 figures were 18.2 per cent Grade A and 13.9 per cent C's.)

The figures from 1951 to 1955 (inclusive) show a steady decrease in the percentage of A's marketed, with the exception of 1955, and a steady increase in the number of C's marketed. 1951 figures were 25.1 per cent A's and 6.7 per cent C's.

The breakdown according to crop districts is an interesting one. Mr.

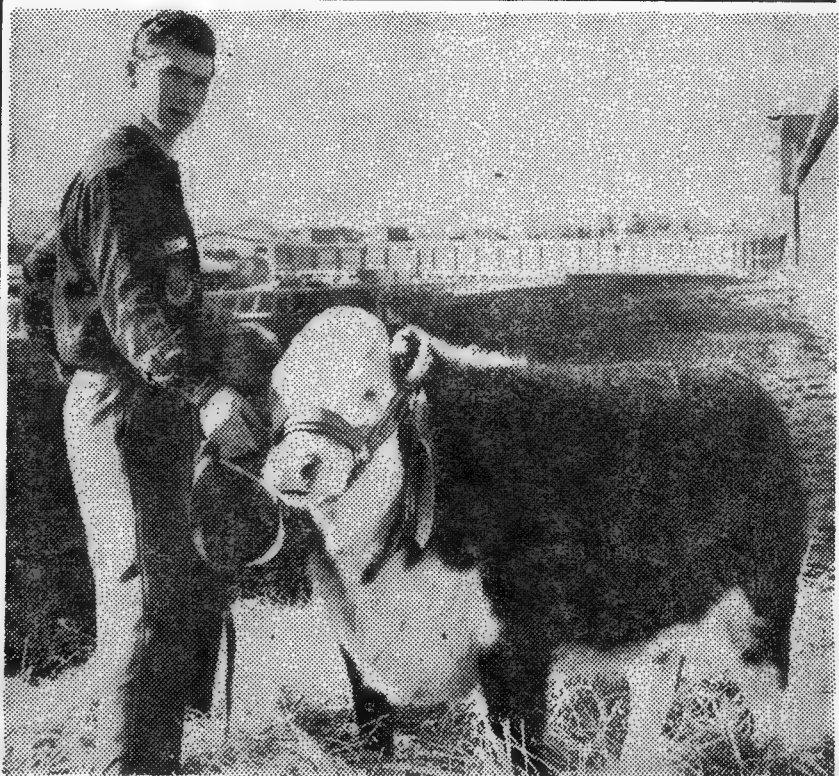
English points out that district 12—west of Sangudo down to the Saswatchewan River including Edson and Mayerthorpe scored the highest percentage of Grade A hogs in the province. 23 per cent of the hog marketings from this area were Grade A's. However, the total marketings were only 16,325 hogs.

District 8 — west of Camrose including Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe, Stettler and Red Deer marketed more hogs than any other area in the province — 280,252 hogs of which only 18.9 per cent were Grade A's. This area marketed the largest number of Grade C hogs, 45,102 or 16.1%.

Vegreville east to the border, including Willingdon, Myrnam, Vermilion and Ryley (district 10) marketed 45,867 Grade A hogs which was 21 per cent of total marketings. 12 per cent or 28,942 of the marketings in the area were Grade C. It is interesting to note here that figures submitted by W. M. Pidruchny, District Agriculturist for the Vegreville district points out that shippers patronizing the Vegreville Co-op Livestock Shipping Association marketed 31.8 per cent Grade A hogs. This one community's effort has no doubt helped raise the percentage figure for district 10.

District 16 including Berwyn, Spirit River and Grande Prairie marketed 22.5 per cent Grade A hogs and 12.8 per cent C's. District 3 — Brooks and Medicine Hat marketed only 17.1 per cent A hogs and 14.7 per cent C's. District 2—Cardston, Claresholm and Lethbridge had 15.1 per cent Grade A's and 18.3 per cent C's. Olds, Calgary and Strathmore area — district 6 marketed 14.5 per cent Grade A hogs and 15.9 per cent Grade C's, while Sangudo, Edmonton and Leduc areas — district 11 — marketed 18.7 per cent A's and 13.8 per cent C's.

At December 31st, 1955, a total of 16,227 Alberta farms had been electrified under the assistance of the Co-operative Marketing Associations Guarantee Act. At that time, 215 associations had built lines estimated to cost \$15,859,572.76. Of this amount, \$6,723,889.74 (or 42.39%) has been borrowed under the guarantee of the Provincial Treasurer. \$2,399,789.16 was still outstanding at December 31, 1955. Borrowings under the Guarantee Act were but \$77,229.50 to serve 136 members.



Ronnie Hanson, of Balzac, with his fat steer, which won the grand championship at the Calgary bull sale.

COST OF MILK

The Edmonton Journal stated that the uneconomic production costs of Alberta dairy farms are used in appeals for fixing even higher prices of milk to urban consumers. This assertion was caused by the statement that the average milk production of Alberta cows was only 4,000 lbs. a year.

R. P. Dixon, provincial supervisor of dairy cattle improvement, pointed out that such was not the case. Cows supplying milk to urban centres in Alberta, he said, have a milk production level of around 8,000 lbs. a year and 9,000 lbs. in the Edmonton area.

The price of standard milk was set at 18c a quart to consumer and \$4.59 per 100 lbs. to producer in December, 1949. In November, 1951, it was established at 20c to the consumer and \$4.85 per 100 lbs. to the producer. There has been no raise in price since, even although dairying costs have mounted steadily.

A herd of cows averaging 400 lbs. of butterfat or 10,000 lbs. of milk a year can be obtained and maintained. That is what Dr. W. E. Petersen, dairy authority from the University of Minnesota, told Saskatchewan dairymen meeting in Saskatoon.

Nearly 90% of the consumption of vegetable oils in Canada is obtained from imports. In 1954 the effective net rate of duty on all imported vegetable oils and oil-bearing seeds was only 2.7%. Almost 65% of all imports came in duty free in that year.

Off-flavored milk may be due to poorly ventilated barns, according to dairy authorities. Where ventilation is poor cows breathe barn odors which pass into the blood stream and are carried into the udder. That is how milk becomes tainted even before it is drawn.

The Jersey cow, Brampton Lady Bas Radar, that sold in last year's Brampton auction sale for \$10,600.00 has broken the Canadian record for all Jersey cows under five years of age for both milk and butterfat. Going on test as a junior four-year-old in 365 days, three times milking, Lady Bas produced 1,071 lbs. of fat from 18,023 lbs. of milk, with a test of 5.94%. She has recently given birth to a heifer calf, and has freshened in time to qualify for Silver, Gold and Medal of Merit certificates, and in three years has qualified for a Ton of Gold certificate by producing 2,100 lbs. of butterfat in that time. She is the highest selling Jersey on the continent for many years.

John Drysdale of Vegreville shipped 66.6 per cent Grade A hogs in 1955. Mr. Drysdale topped the 80 competitors in the Swine Quality Competition conducted by the Vegreville Co-op Livestock Shipping Association, reports W. N. Pidruchny, District Agriculturist for the area. The average for the 80 shippers was 31.8 per cent—well above the provincial average of 19 per cent. Mr. Drysdale was followed closely by Andrew Wyllie who shipped 64.6 per cent Grade A's and Art Schmidt who shipped 64.2 per cent Grade A hogs. A total of over 4,000 hogs were marketed through the competition and almost 1,300 of them were Grade A hogs. These figures are based on the grading results of all shipments for the year from farmers of the Vegreville Co-op Livestock Shipping Association in the Swine Quality Competition. Each shipper had to market a minimum of 25 hogs in order to qualify for the competition.

LIVESTOCK

New Zealand makes its living from sheep and dairy cows and Great Britain is its best customer. Last year's exports were valued at £253,000,000 and £169,000,000 went to Britain. Wool exports brought £94,000,000 and dairy £71,000,000. The sheep population there is 39,000,000.

Swine erysipilas can be prevented by inoculation with bacterin. It takes 14 days to develop immunity but, in contrast to the live serum, bacterin is perfectly safe. That is what Dr. M. K. Jarvis, V.S., of Omaha, Neb., told the annual meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

The United States department of agriculture places the nation's hog population as at January 1, 1956, at 55 million head, an increase of 9% in

a year. The larger spring and autumn 1956, totalled 31.1 million head, a decline of 1½% during 1955. The value of stock sheep was \$14.30 a head at \$17.70 a head compared with \$14.90 in 1955. Lambs on feed were down 8%.

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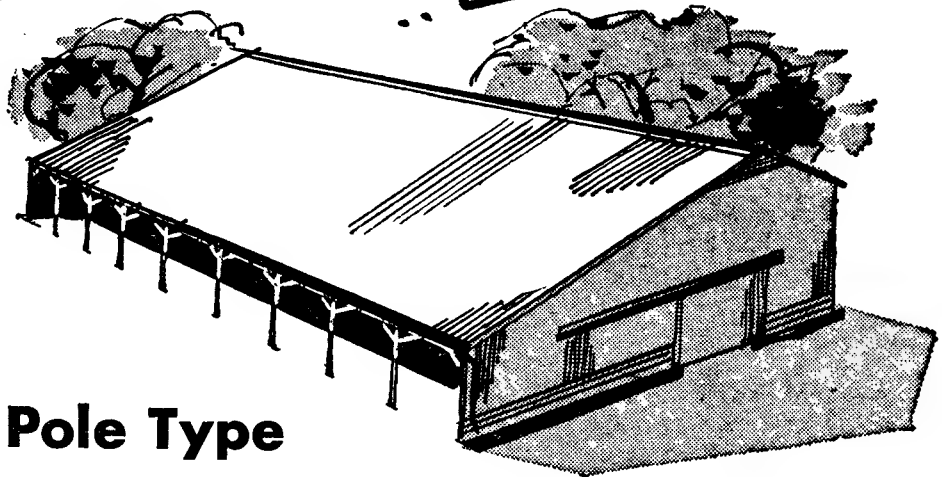
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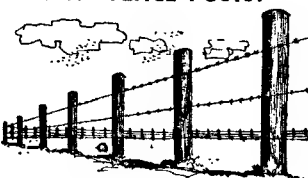
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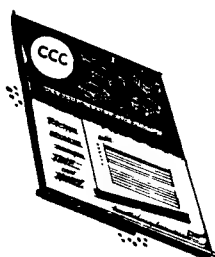
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RECORD PRICE FOR SHORTHORN

Louis Cadesky, of Louada Farms, Ontario, paid 15,000 guineas to Cecil Moores, Scottish Shorthorn breeder, for Bapton Constructor, a red, calved in January, 1955, that being a new British record price for the Shorthorn breed. A guinea is \$2.94 Canadian.

The breeding of Bapton Constructor is one pointer to the high price paid for him. His dam, Aldie Augusta Johanna, was got by Aldie Jonathon Adonis (junior champion at Perth in 1953), and Aldie Jonathan Adonis was by Calrossie Adonis, a son of Kirkton Baronet. Constructor's grand-dam was by Calrossie Welcome, and his great-grand-dam by Kirkton Baronet. There is thus a double cross of Calrossie Welcome and Kirkton Baronet.

A. W. Platt, president of the Alberta Farmers' Union, says that durum wheat may be placed under marketing quotas after next harvest, because of the prospective increase in volume of production.

About 500,000 farms in the United States gross less than \$1,000 a year and are classed as subsistence farms.

Calgary Bull Sale And Show

A TOTAL of 841 bulls were sold for \$408,265 at the spring Calgary livestock show and sale. That brings the total since the sale was started in 1901 to 29,195 bulls sold for \$9,741,720.

At this sale 599 Herefords sold for an average of \$478.11.

106 Aberdeen-Angus sold for an average of \$509.66, topping the sale for the first time since the early 1920's.

136 Shorthorns sold for an average of \$498.93.

Reid Hall, of Taber, sold a Hereford bull to Mayo Bros., of Innisfail, for \$5,000. C. O. Dench also sold a Hereford for \$5,000 to E. V. Keith.

Top in Shorthorns was a bull sold by A. R. Cross, of Midnapore, to Tom Hamilton, of Innisfail, for \$4,800.

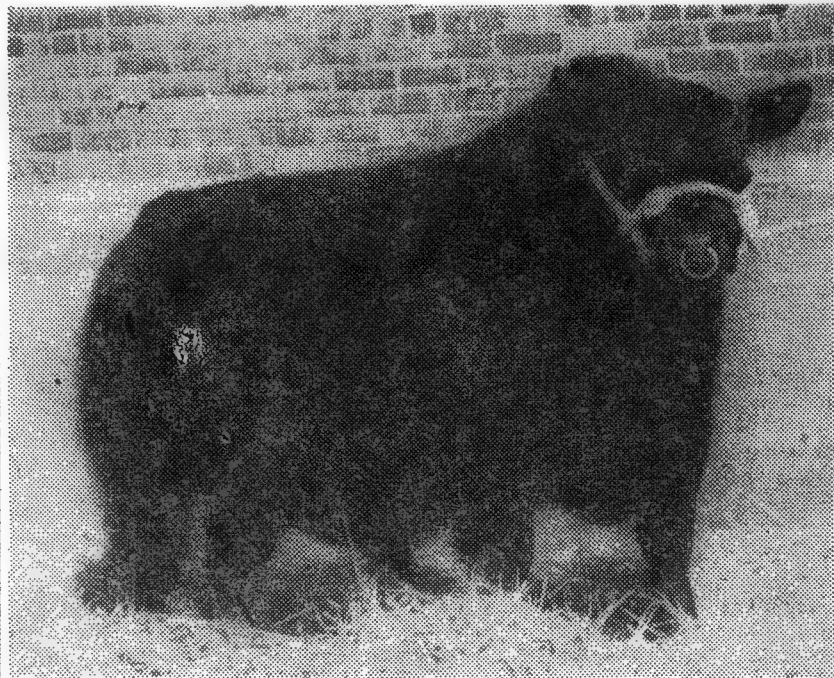
H. R. Milner, of Edmonton, sold an Angus bull to J. Manpler, of Coaldale, Alta., for \$1,350.

Warren Smith, of Olds, exhibited the grand champion Hereford.

Tom Leader & Sons, of Red Deer, showed the grand champion Aberdeen-Angus.

A. R. Cross, of Midnapore, showed the grand champion Shorthorn.

While the average price was down \$120 a head from last year, good bulls brought fair prices.



Aberdeen-Angus grand champion bull, Eric Knight of Northlane 3, shown by T. Leader & Son, Red Deer, sold at \$1,150 to Haystack Angus Ranch, Longmont, Colorado.



Rothney Highness, grand champion Shorthorn bull, shown by A. R. Cross, Midnapore, Alta., sold for \$4,800 to T. G. Hamilton, Innisfail, Alta. Left to right: Bill Cameron, farm manager; A. R. Cross; P. J. Rock with trophy which he presented to Mr. Cross, and a farm employee.

Only deeds give
strength to life,
only moderation
gives it charm.

Jean Paul Richter

The House of Seagram

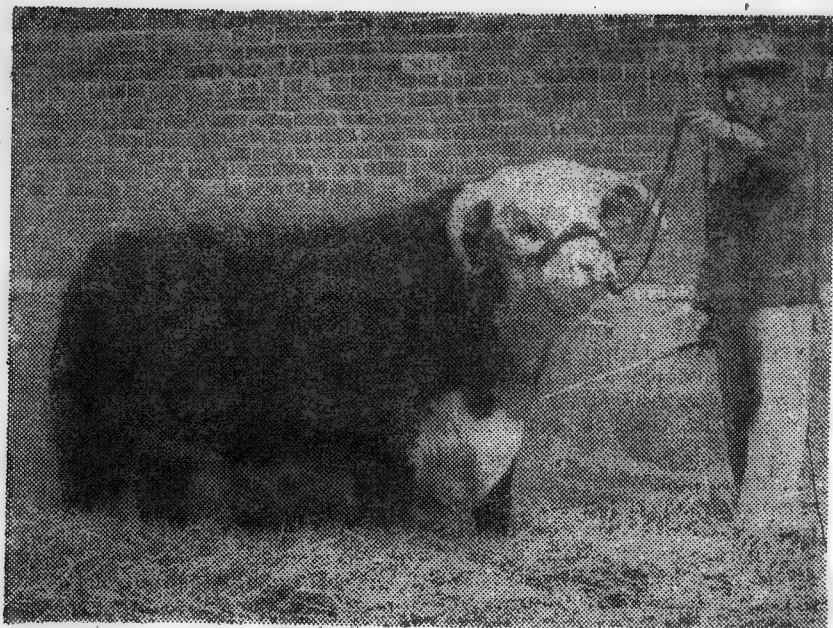


Men who think of tomorrow practice moderation today

Stilbestrol is a drug that increases meat on livestock with less feed. Rt. Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, announces that the ban against its importation will be lifted but strict control will be maintained.

Two groups of steers were tested at the University of Manitoba and those fed 10 milligrams of stilbestrol a day gained 2.22 lbs. a day. The amount of hay required for 100 lbs. gain per animal was 512 lbs.

The other group which got none of the drug gained 1.88 lbs. a day and consumed 552 lbs. of hay to make a 100 lbs. gain per animal. Estimated profit of the steers fed stilbestrol was \$23.75 per head, and the other group \$14.84 per head.



Warren Smith, Olds, with Blue Jay Donald Domino 20H, first repeat winner of Austin Trophy and trip to England for the Grand Champion Hereford at the Calgary Bull Sale. Smith was the first winner of the award in 1952.

When Crerar Met Wood

By the Editor

BRUCE HUTCHINSON, well-known Canadian writer, is the author of "The Incredible Canadian", which is a biography of Mackenzie King, former prime minister of Canada. In that book the author undertakes to recount the first meeting between T. A. Crerar and Henry Wise Wood, both well-known western farm leaders and the following statement is made:

"Just after the first war, when a farmers' government had been elected in Ontario and the national revolt was under way, Crerar attended a local farmers' meeting in a Calgary beer hall. There he encountered Henry Wise Wood . . . while the farmer delegates at the Calgary convention discussed the evils of the times, between frequent drafts of beer, Crerar and Wood fell into talk. Each saw in the other an original, perhaps complimentary, force."

Knowing H. W. Wood for many years, and aware of the fact that he was a teetotaler, and that possibly the author stretched matters about the meeting, I wrote to Senator Crerar enquiring about his recollection of his first meeting with Mr. Wood. The senator replied, the first paragraph of his letter being:

"The statement in the book to which you refer is quite inaccurate in several particulars. My first meeting with Mr. Wood was not 'just after World War I' but early in November, 1907. No discussion of launching a political movement took place at that time."

The senator went on to relate the early history of the Grain Growers Grain Co. (now United Grain Growers Ltd.), organized in the summer of 1907. E. A. Partridge was the first president and Mr. Crerar was managing a farmers' elevator at Russell, Manitoba, being 32 years old at that time. Mr. Partridge urged Crerar to attend the first annual meeting held in June, 1907, which he did, and was elected to the board of directors and chosen as president and general manager of the company.

At that time there were two farm organizations in Alberta, the Society of Equity and the Alberta Farmers' Association. The former organization was holding its annual meeting in Calgary in November, 1907, and asked Mr. Crerar to attend. This he did, travelling to Calgary in the upper berth of a Pullman car to save a few dollars, and eating at lunch counters on the way. Money was not plentiful

with farmer organizations in that era.

Writes Senator Crerar: "I got a room at the Yale Hotel, Calgary, near the C.P.R. depot. After enquiries I found that the Society of Equity meeting was to be held in a German hall south and east of the station on the other side of the railway tracks. This German hall had a license to sell beer. I recall telling Bruce Hutchinson on one occasion of this incident, which he embellished somewhat in his book."

A doctor, picking up his car at a garage, was highly indignant at the size of the repair bill. "All this for a few hours' work?" he protested. "Why, you charge more for your work than we of the medical do!"

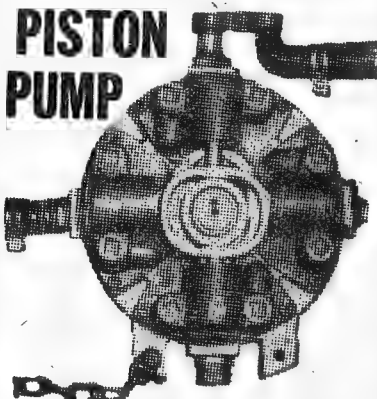
"Well, now," replied the mechanic, "that's just how it should be. You doctors have been working on the same old models since time began, but we've got to learn brand-new models every year!"

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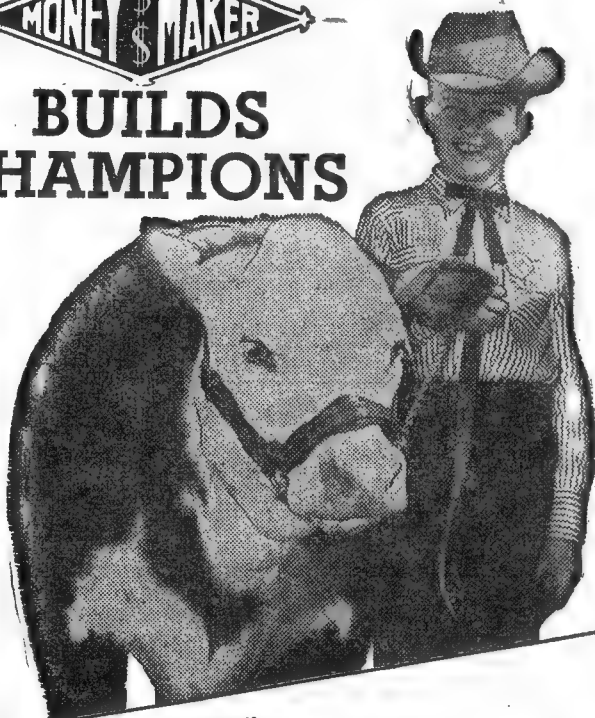
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Durum Wheat Production Profitable

By JOE BALLA

AMONG the happiest farmers in Western Canada, are the hundreds of Southern Alberta farmers who went into Durum wheat on a large scale in 1955. And they probably have good reason to be in better spirits than the prairie farmers who raised only hard red spring wheat and are only now seeing a slight glimmer of hope that their bread wheat may in part be eventually turned into cash.

The south's farmers who raised Durum, a macaroni flour wheat, harvested bumper crops and have sold practically the entire production at an attractive price, receiving 10 cents a bushel premium over the price for hard red spring wheat. To make the picture even brighter, the Wheat Board placed Durum on an open quota because it was urgently needed in Canada, United States and the European markets.

All told, farmers in southern Alberta normally raised Durum on only about 15,000 acres annually, until the severe rust infestation knocked the Durum out of its previous home

grounds in Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan in 1953. In 1954, the south's farmers expanded their acreage to 80,000 acres.

In 1955 they planted an unprecedented 275,000 acres and harvested around 7,000,000 bushels, about 40 per cent of Canada's total production. It is estimated that with the exceptional high quality wheat raised in the south last year, — the crop was worth about \$9,000,000 — which is \$9,000,00 more than they would have received had they not put more of their acres into a crop which could be readily sold.

According to estimates made for The Farm and Ranch Review by seed company and agricultural officials, farmers from Calgary south to the U.S. border might devote an all-time record of at least 350,000 acres to the macaroni-flour wheat during 1956. Their efforts will more than likely be rewarded by the facts that southern Alberta is generally accepted as a rust-free area, and that government officials predict that there will be one of the biggest shortages ever of good quality Durum before the next crop is harvested.

Supporting the estimate that there will be another record acreage devoted to Durum in 1956, is the fact that practically all supplies of registered and certified seed had been disposed of by early February, at prices up to \$4 a bushel for registered and about \$1 less for certified. Seed company officials unanimously agree that the largest percentage of the seed to be planted this spring will be of the commercial class due to the scarcity of the government tested stocks. With some good commercial seed may be still available at prices between \$2 and \$2.50 a bushel, the Durum acreage is not expected to be restricted by any seed shortage.

When the big increase in Durum started to take over in Southern Alberta, Golden Ball and Pelletier varieties were planted, but due to the serious shortage caused by the poor

crops in Manitoba and south-eastern Saskatchewan, even these poorer grades sold readily. However, indications now are that the raising of these extra 4 CW varieties will be almost negligible in 1956, and the strongly recommended Stewart and Mindum varieties will make up an estimated 90 per cent of the total acreage devoted Durum.

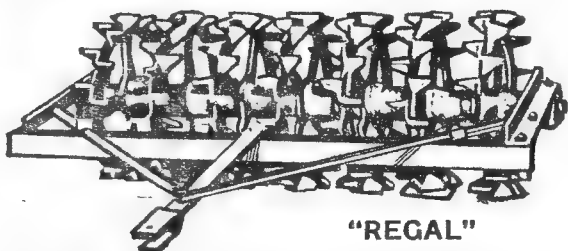
The prospects for the increased acreage were further enhanced during the latter part of February, when C. L. Sibbald, director of the Catelli Durum Institute at Winnipeg, made several addresses at large gatherings of farmers at strategic points throughout Southern Alberta. He said that according to the present marketing outlook, Canada could more than double its Durum wheat acreage in 1956, over the 1955 — 626,000 acre, 17,200,000-bushel crop, and still experience little difficulty disposing of the entire crop providing Stewart and Mindum varieties made up more than at least 80 per cent of the entire crop.

How much difference Durum wheat has made for many southern Alberta farmers may be appreciated from the experience of one operating near Lethbridge. Early last year he held on his farm 40,000 bushels of hard red spring wheat after delivering his full 1954-55 quota. Worried over the surplus of such wheat, he reduced his hard red spring wheat acreage to 450 acres and turned to Durum with 690 acres. After harvest, he had an additional 10,000 bushels of hard red spring wheat on hand and he wondered how many years it would be before the pile would vanish. Meanwhile, however, he harvested over 25,000 bushels of Durum, which was all marketed by early March compared with only 1,350 bushels of his hard red spring wheat. His 25,000 bushels of Durum netted him \$1.29 a bushel, while the hard red spring wheat went for almost 20 per cent less. To this farmer and many others, Durum proved to be a regular boon, while the rest in most cases are able to only exist.

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Billion Dollar Field Crop For West

THE preliminary estimate of the value of field crop production in Canada in 1955, as made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is \$1,564,561,000. Of that total the west's share is \$1,064,910, or around 80%.

Of the total acreage under field crops in Canada in 1955, namely, 60,100,000, that in the west was close to 45,000,000.

The calculation is subject to revision when the final payment is made on wheat delivered to the 1954-55 pool. No allowance is made for in-

terim and final payments for wheat, oats and barley delivered from the 1955 crop in the west.

The value of field crops by provinces, together with acreages:

	Acreage	Value.
P. E. Island	435,000	\$ 16,428,000
Nova Scotia	438,000	20,336,000
New Brunswick	668,000	22,509,000
Quebec	5,545,000	144,735,000
Ontario	8,280,000	295,643,000
Manitoba	6,895,000	138,650,000
Saskatchewan	23,106,000	550,714,000
Alberta	14,234,000	346,905,000
British Columbia	85,000	28,843,000
	60,610,000	1,564,561,000



MACDONALD'S

Fine Cut

Makes a better cigarette



Karen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burzynski, of Marshall, Sask., feeding her pet fawn. Photo by A. Friesen, Lashburn, Sask.

Making Manitoba Maple Syrup

By F. A. TWILLEY

ABOUT this time of the year some of us think of maple syrup making, and a few of us remember the good times we had in Ontario or Quebec when the business started, usually towards the end of March. Not many are aware, however, that a very fine syrup can be made from the Manitoba maple, or box elder, as it is called. "Acer Negundo" to give it its botanical name. A fine syrup can also be made from the birch tree. I make syrup from both species every year.

The Manitoba maple extends from east of Lake Winnipeg in Manitoba to the source of the Red Deer and Bow rivers in Alberta, though not very far north. It is a poor affair as a tree compared to the eastern sugar maple, though when cultivated and trimmed it can develop into quite a large tree.

know, but both have distinctive qualities. Large quantities of sugar were made from the Manitoba tree by the natives and the companies were eager for it. They handled thousands of pounds every year and exported part of it to England.

Sugar Production

How does this western tree compare with the proper maple as regards amount of sap? It runs about the same, 35 to 40 gallons to 1, or 2½ per cent sugar content. Of course, the big maple will give three gallons of sap on a good day where a Manitoba maple about the size of a 6-inch stove pipe will yield half a gallon. Yet a maple with about half a dozen trunks to it will carry a can on each trunk and will give as much as the sugar maple.

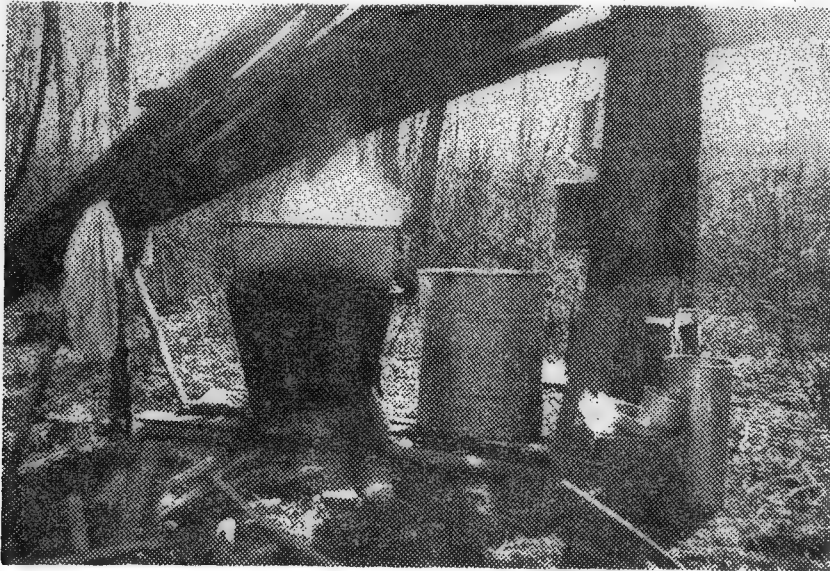
I generally tap about a hundred trees. I could do more, but I do it

and you are getting tired of the job, a matter of about three weeks, then quit, especially of the sap has a yellowish tinge to it and the hole begins to gum up. A small hole made by a ¼-inch bit, if not drilled too far in, will not hurt the tree at all. The sap-suckers will make a dozen such holes when they arrive. When you tap, do it on the side that carries the most branches, but whenever possible, on the south side facing the sun.

With regard to the syrup, if boiled fairly quick, it will be of a golden color, much lighter than the Ontario variety. If you want to make it into sugar you should have a thermometer. If you want to try without one, boil to a thick syrup without stirring, then allow to cool so it will not burn your finger and then stir it into sugar.

As to the birch tree, it makes a dark sweet syrup, but has less sugar content. 1½ per cent. Don't bother with it. Its only advantage, it does not depend on frosty nights, will give enormous amounts of sap, sometimes, and does not start running until the maple trees are ready to quit.

So, if you have a few maple trees around and you have a few jam or honey pails in the house, make yourselves a little taste of syrup on the kitchen stove and see how you like it.



Maple sugar making. F. A. Twilley, Swan River, Man.

Long before white settlers came the Indians discovered the possibilities of it and made syrup and sugar for themselves. How they managed to evaporate it without iron kettles would be interesting to know, because it takes forty gallons of sap to make one gallon of syrup. They probably let the warm summer sun do the job. After the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Nor-West Company brought in iron kettles and other tools it became quite an industry as refined sugar was hard to obtain and every spring the Indians and employees of the fur-trading posts would get to work. They made large quantities.

Probably I tap in the same area that Daniel Harman speaks about in his Journal, written in 1801. He speaks of his people being flooded out on the banks of the Swan River, and being forced to leave their sugar-making. The same thing has happened to me. He also said that in his opinion the syrup of the Manitoba maple was not equal to that of his native Vermont. It is different, I

all without help and do not bother with a horse, just interested in making enough for ourselves and for relatives and friends. It is not a paying business but comes when there is nothing else to do and is interesting.

Many Ontario farmers with sugar maple groves do not bother to light a fire in their sugar houses any more, what with cost of labor and materials, but just make a little at the house for their own use.

I have a proper evaporator, a small one, so can evaporate rather quickly, but a wash boiler on the kitchen range will provide you with a taste. I use honey pails to catch the sap. A quarter inch bit is plenty big enough for small trees, and should only be driven in a third of an inch. Drill about 3 feet from the ground or mice will get into the pail. Drive a V-shaped piece of galvanized tin under the hole and a lath nail to hold the can.

Wood is the big problem, but as my trees are all along the river bank and as there are several places where I can find a hundred trees, I move about from year to year and look for a good drift-wood pile brought down by the waters.

If you find some big trees, the bark will be too rough and hard for a piece of tin to penetrate. You will need a bigger bit and must make a spout from a cranberry stalk and scrape out the soft center. I have proper sap spouts for those trees.

Time to Start

The time to start is early in April, just when it feels like sap-running time and just before the river starts to run. The first days are the best and should be taken advantage of. A sharp frost as night and a warm day following and it will keep you busy. If you have had a good run of sap,

Sask. Dairy Winners

WINNERS of the 1955 production competitions sponsored by the Saskatchewan Dairy Association were announced by H. S. Hanna, dairy commissioner with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Earl G. Martin, of Prince Albert, won the Nollet trophy for having the highest scoring herd in the "greater average production" competition. His herd produced over 14,000 pounds of milk and 516 pounds of butterfat per cow during the year. Second place went to the herd of E. M. Williams, of Nutana.

Mr. Martin also received a silver cup presented by the Holstein-Friesian Association for the herd standing highest in the competitions.

The Clarence Gordon challenge trophy awarded by the Saskatchewan Jersey Club to the Jersey herd standing highest in greater average production was won by Lawrence Fennel of Melfort.

Yurchak Brothers, of Saskatoon, won the silver cup given annually to the owner of a grade cow sired by a registered Holstein-Friesian bull, which completes the highest 305-day butterfat record. "Dolly" produced 621 pounds of butterfat in 305 days, and in four 305-day periods produced well over a ton of butterfat.

In the "greater average production" competition, Emilien Prefontaine of Lisieux placed first with his herd on average production of 400 pounds of butterfat, and was awarded the McIntosh trophy.

The Saskatchewan penitentiary farm at Prince Albert won the silver cup offered the owner of a pure-bred cow of any breed completing the highest R.O.P. record during the year. A Holstein-Friesian cow owned by the institution produced in 365 days, 19,821 pounds of milk containing 729 pounds of butterfat.

Officers elected to the executive of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association for 1956 are: President, A. K. Barnsley, Abernethy; vice-president, A. W. Leader, Swift Current; secretary-treasurer, H. S. Hanna, Regina. Directors are: Dr. D. L. Gibson, Saskatoon; T. L. Brooks, Grenfell; P. L. Grunden, Estevan; R. F. Haight, Saskatoon; C. A. Jorstad, Moose Jaw; H. C. Shipleit, North Battleford; G. M. Strudwick, Balgonie; J. S. Turnbull, Regina.

Great Britain, with a population of over 50,000,000 people, had livestock on farms as follows, based on an estimate made last December: Cattle, 8,200,000; hogs, 4,900,000; sheep and lambs, 11,200,000.

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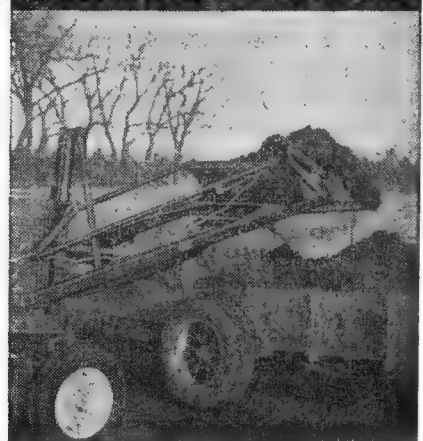
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The volume of business done by co-operative associations in Manitoba during the year ended July 31, 1955, totalled \$98,159,689, a decline of \$14 million from the previous year. This decline was due to a decrease in the value of grain marketed.

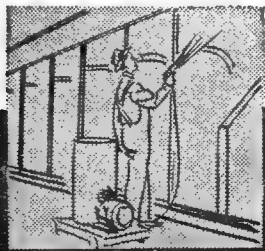
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Aunt Sal Suggests

*Oh, what a winter it has been!
So long and oh so cold;
But now that Spring has come again,
All Nature will unfold.*

I HOPE from the bottom of my heart that wherever you are Spring really has arrived and you can fling the doors and windows wide open and really let the fresh air in. Even Spring cleaning won't seem too irksome a job after this long spell of indoor-living.

I hope you were all pleased that I gave you the whole set of easy-to-make cakes last month. For pity's sakes (and for my sake, too) cut out that page and stick it into some book to keep it. I feel so flattered when many of you write that you have a separate scrapbook for Aunt Sal's recipes so stick those cake recipes into it without fail. But almost all cook books have some blank pages in the back so you can use them. And now I'll remind you again that if you'd like a group of cookie recipes just as easy and dependable as the cake recipes write in and tell me so. If I get more than 20 requests then I'll call that "by popular demand" and I'll place them all in this page in the near future.

It looks as if the cheese subject has to have a further airing. Pardon me

if I pun and admit I've met many cheeses that could do with an airing ... know what I mean? And about a dozen of you wrote and consoled me that I wasn't the only one who had a "queer husband" who eats cheese with his breakfast. "My husband does too," you wrote. Hurrah for our side!

One of my New Year's resolutions was that I wasn't going to make a single mistake in any recipe during 1956 ... woe to me, the year was still very young indeed when I transgressed again. I'm going to let you in on a little secret ... there is always a little battle raging between writers and printers. Whenever a mistake appears in any printed copy the writer calls it "a printer's error," and, of course, the printer knows he never makes mistakes so it must be the writer's fault. My contention is that we are all human so any of us can make mistakes ... and I make my share!

And now we'll refer definitely to the recipe I gave you in the February issue for home-made cheese in which I didn't tell you how much skimmilk to use. So here goes for a repeat:

Home-made Cheese (sent in by Mrs. W. F. T.) — 2 gallons of sour skimmilk, 2tsp. baking soda, ½ cup sour cream, ½ cup butter, 2 tps. salt, 1 tsp. butter coloring.

Im not going to repeat the method. You refer back to your February paper.

While still on this popular cheese topic, several of you stated you wanted a recipe that didn't call for gallons of milk. Well, you can "fraction down" the large recipes, but I'll give you one that anyone who doesn't own a cow can make too. But before I give you this small scale recipe here are some other questions you've asked me. Seems that some of you have had trouble getting either rennet or cheese coloring. I did a lot of phoning round about this and it seems that even large food stores that brag they stock "simply everything" don't stock it. But many drug stores do. My own druggist does and he assured me he'd gladly send it to anyone by mail. So if you can't get it, write me (enclosing your stamped, self-addressed envelope) and I'll tell you where. My druggist tells me that rennet isn't sold as a liquid any more ... just in capsule form. As for the cheese coloring the recipes some of you submitted stated "butter coloring" not "cheese coloring". Oh, dearie me, I hope you didn't make an error, too.

Small Home-made Cheese (sent in by Mrs. J. D., Gilbert Plains, Manitoba.)

Add 1 tsp. baking soda, ½ tsp. salt and 1 cup butter to 4 cups of soft cottage cheese. Let stand one hour. Then place in top of double boiler and heat slowly until cheese starts melting. Then add 1 tsp. butter coloring. Cook until all melted. Strain through cheesecloth and pour the curds into any mold or jar which has been slightly greased. Cool and wrap in waxed paper. Store for two weeks before using.

If I still haven't given you the type of cheese that you aspire to make, then don't hesitate to write me. I have a whole package of them rolled up and carefully labelled and although I'm a real greenhorn myself at making cheese, I think I can tell by reading over the recipes if it is the kind you describe. But I won't place any more recipes on this page ... at least for a year. I think it is time we changed the subject, don't you?

I felt the same way after wading through all the correspondence hinging on that much-talked-about subject ... the padded rose cushion. That subject is definitely closed! Several of you have written me (after all this writing period) and offered your services in supplying either pattern or

finished products. But I decided the best way was to choose the first two good letters that came in and give their names and addresses to you readers who expressed so much interest. Whether you think I'm right or wrong, I can't say, but I have to use my own judgment when dealing with any problems that involve you readers directly ... get me?

Maybe I'd better state right now ... as I have each year in the past ... I DO NOT EVEN TRY TO HANDLE GARDENING PROBLEMS. It keeps me more than busy trying to solve all the inside-the-house problems without going out into the great outdoors. If you don't know where else to write for advice about your flower or vegetable gardens then contact your nearest Experimental Station, I have found them most obliging and most helpful. Bye bye for now ... and every good wish. — Aunt Sal.

Pioneer Celebrates Birthday

FRANK McHUGH, of Davisburgh, celebrated his 71st birthday last month. The Okotoks Review relates that he was born in the Northwest Territories, the son of J. J. McHugh, one of the earliest pioneers, who came to the west in 1878 as a farm instructor at the Lake Wabamun reserve north of Edmonton, and latterly assistant superintendent of Indian Affairs under Treaty No. 7.

In 1882, J. J. McHugh went in to the cattle raising business, locating a ranch south of the Bow River just west of the Blackfoot Reserve. Later his two brothers came west and the three went into partnership. In 1883, when the C.P.R. was completed, they imported the first registered Clydesdale mares and stallions into Alberta, along with some pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, which became the foundation stock of the J. J. Ranch.

Young Frank was educated in Calgary and at Mount St. Louis College in Montreal. Following his graduation in 1902 he returned to the west where he has been engaged in farming and ranching, except for a period when he operated a teaming and construction business in Calgary. He was a leader in sports and captained a polo team which won the championship of the Pacific coast. Other members of that team were: Alex. McHugh, Dick Brown and Marsden Sexsmith.

Thirty-three million pounds of honey were produced in Canada during 1955, fifty per cent of which came from apiaries in Western Canada. Direct profit from bees results from the honey and wax they produce and they also render valuable pollinating service to the growers of fruit, vegetables and seed.



Adela Stroeder, Pilgar, Sask., feeding chickadees.



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Let's Ask Aunt Sal

No matter what your problem is,
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I hope that I can help you some,
To solve it right away.

I LOVE to get friendly letters from any reader telling me bits of homey news and comments on these columns, but will you do this in order that I will not overlook your questions. Place your question on a page by itself or mark it in some way so there is no chance of my overlooking it. And do not send more than two questions in a single letter.

Q.: (Repeat from February issue.) Can I dye parachute nylon with ordinary soap dyes?

A.: (Sent in by Mrs. R. O. Ardley, Alberta, who writes): "I have successfully dyed parachute nylon. Simply dissolve good soap dye in hot water, strain into the desired amount of rather warm water and dip the wet nylon into it until right shade is achieved. Nylon takes dye very readily. I would advise experimenting with a small sample first. A blouse I dyed in this way has been laundered repeatedly without loss of color. I have not tried dark colors, but all pastel shades have been most successful."

Q.: I have been given a large number of natural sea shells and I wonder if any of the readers (perhaps from the coast) could give me any help in using them. I have heard of plaques, etc., being made from them and painted afterwards. I am not interested in shell work made from colored shells . . . only in those that use uncolored ones. — (Mrs. R. O., Ardley, Alta.)

A.: This is the same lady who gave the fine information in the first question so do hope that some reader can in turn help her with this sea shell query. How about it, readers?

Q.: Where could I contact a firm to renew an elderdown quilt? (Repeat.)

A.: Several readers sent in this address: Capital Bedding, Vancouver, B.C. You might write them and ask particulars.

Q.: Why does my home-made bread become crumbly and fall apart and not slice the way it should? Because one member of our family cannot have too much sugar I have cut down the amount from 6 tbsps. to two. Do you think that is why?

A.: If you are referring to a small batch of say three loaves, 2 tbsps. is enough. I think the reason is that possibly you let the dough rise too much and become too light. I can remember in my early bread-making days I made this same mistake. (Note: I would like to hear the reaction of old bread bakers!)

Q.: I have received four or five questions this past month requesting good simple recipes of foods (for instance tasty desserts) that can be made ahead of time and cached in the home freezer.

A.: You watch for next month's page and you'll see more information on this question. I am, as you know by now . . . a great booster for the home freezer. However, I can't take the space this month to give them, but I will . . . never fear.

Q.: I have a great yen for Jigg's favorite dish . . . corned beef. My cook books state "just boil the beef for 5 - 6 hours," but I have a faint recollection that the corned beef my mother made called for brine. Am I right? — (Mrs. E. L., Vermilion, Alta.)

A.: I have had three other requests

lately for corned beef. So I gladly give it below. Also I'm giving you the recipe of how to can the beef after corning for summer use.

Corned Beef

Clean thoroughly a good oak barrel or crock. Put as much fresh-killed beef in it as you wish and cover with cold water. Have the water two inches over the meat. Let stand for 48 hours. Drain off water and measure before discarding. Measure the same amount of fresh cold water and to each gallon allow these: 1½ lbs. salt, ½ lb. brown sugar and ½ oz. saltpeter. Boil for 15 minutes and skim. When cold, pour over beef. Place a heavy weight to keep meat under brine. Store in cool cellar. The beef will be ready for use after 10 days.

Canned Corned Beef

After beef has been corned (see above) remove from brine, soak for 2 hours in clear water, changing water once. Boil slowly for 30 minutes then remove from boiling water. Pack into sterile jars to within one inch of top and add 3 to 4 tbsps. liquid in

which meat was cooked. Put on caps and screw tight for metal top jars and turn back ¼ turn for glass tops. Cook for 3½ hours in hot water bath or 75 minutes in pressure cooker with 10 lbs. pressure.

NOTE:—Please, everyone, cut this out and paste into your cook books for I take it by your letters that not many cook books have these directions.

All readers are invited to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary, Alta. If you wish a private reply enclose stamped, self-addressed envelope.

A person injured in an accident should never be lifted until he has been given first aid by a qualified first-aider. If there are any signs of internal injury, bleeding or fractured limbs, the patient should not be lifted until haemorrhage has been arrested and the injured limbs immobilized against movement. Until the doctor arrives, the first-aider should remain with the patient.

Measles, one of the most dangerous of the contagious diseases, often leaves serious after effects. During the course of the illness, complications affecting the ears may occur, or pneumonia may set in. A child who has been exposed to the disease may, if under three years, be rendered temporarily immune to measles by the use of serum. Any symptoms of measles should have medical attention immediately.

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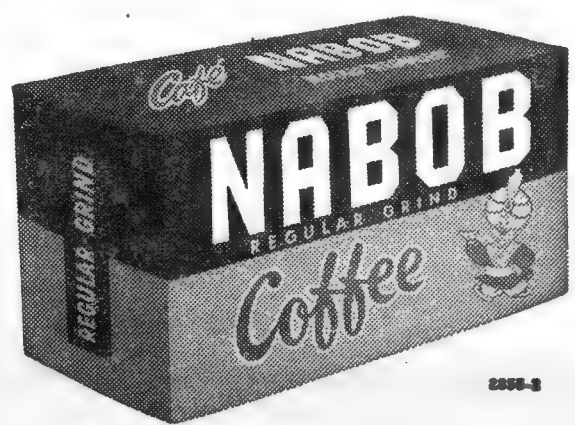
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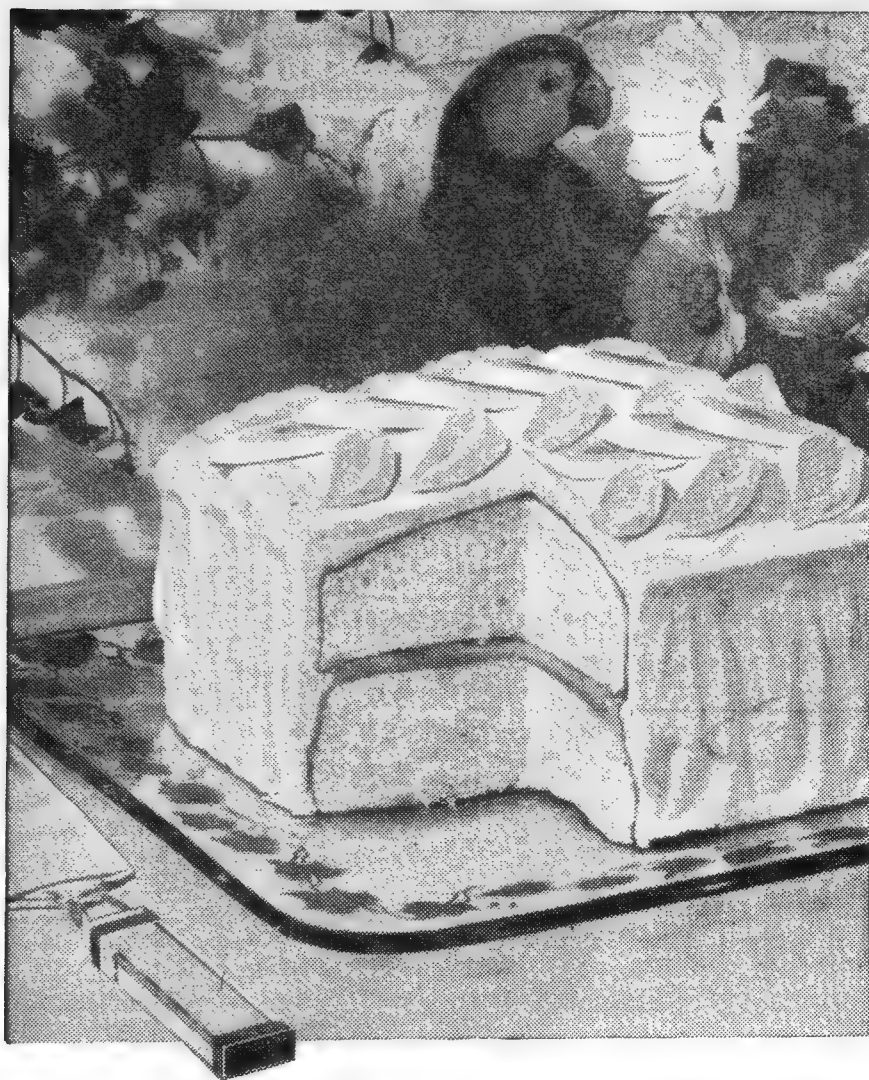


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Orange-Banana Cake

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1¢ per average baking.*

ORANGE-BANANA CAKE

Grease two 7-inch square or 8-inch round layer-cake pans and line bottoms with greased paper. Preheat oven to 375° (moderately hot). Sift flour, Magic Baking Powder and salt together three times. Cream butter or margarine; gradually blend in sugar; add well-beaten eggs part at a time, beating well after each addition; mix in orange rind. Measure milk and add vanilla and almond extract. Add flour mixture to creamed mixture about a quarter at a time, alternating with two additions of milk and one addition of orange juice and combining lightly after each addition. Turn into prepared pans. Bake in preheated oven 25 to 30 minutes. Fill cold cake with orange cake filling; when filling is set, cover cake with the following Orange Butter Icing. Decorate with banana slices and orange segments.

ORANGE BUTTER ICING: Combine 1½ tps. grated orange rind, 1 tbs. orange juice and ¼ tsp. lemon juice. Cream 4 tbs. butter or margarine; beat in 1 egg yolk and a few grains salt. Work in 2 cups sifted icing sugar alternately with fruit rind and juices, using just enough liquid to make an icing of spreading consistency; beat in ¼ tsp. vanilla.

- 2½ cups sifted pastry flour
or 2 cups sifted
all-purpose flour
- 3 tps. Magic Baking Powder
- ½ tsp. salt
- 11 tbsps. butter or margarine
- 1 cup fine granulated sugar
- 2 eggs, well beaten
- 2 tps. grated orange rind
- ½ cup milk
- ½ tsp. vanilla
- ¼ tsp. almond extract
- ¼ cup strained orange juice



Grandmother's Garden

By ANNIE L. GAETZ

"I walked within a garden
An there, in bright array,
All yellow, blue and crimson,
I saw the blossoms gay."

GRANDMOTHER'S garden, in my childhood days, seemed truly a fairyland, with something new and thrilling at every turn of the path. Grandmother had the magic touch when it came to binding up sore fingers, or taking the pain from a bee sting, and this magic seemed to extend to her garden. She had, indeed, the green thumb, and it seemed as if the fairies must truly have waved their magic wand over her garden, for it was always a bower of beauty. I realize now, that it was not magic, but long hours of work, which created this beauty spot.

Whenever we visited grandmother, and we visited often during the growing season, we always returned home with our arms laden with flowers. In the early spring, there was the June roses, which came into bloom long before that month, covered with small double roses of the most delicate shade of pink. These roses grew in the corner of the garden, reaching much higher than the picket fence, and the most beautiful roses always grew on the topmost branches. Perhaps we just thought they were the most beautiful, because they were out of reach. We planned on picking the roses early in the morning while they were still wet with dew, so that they would retain their fragrance longer. I always felt that there must be a very close affinity between grandmother and her roses; because they bloomed so beautifully for her.

Something to be remembered was the highly perfumed honeysuckle, growing in perfusion around the veranda. The delicate blooms intrigued us; but we were obliged to leave off picking them until the dusk of the evening. Grandmother kept bees, and we had no desire to dispute ownership with any living thing that could terminate an argument as speedily and as definitely as the bee — and no back talk either. There were other disputed flowers; but of the honeysuckle the bee claimed ownership supreme.

The one flower patch in the garden which laid claim to both majesty and beauty was the hollyhock bed, in every imaginable shade, from pure white to blush pink, and from deep pink to deep crimson. How absolutely perfect they seemed. Over the garden fence, the neighbor, too, had dahlias; but the blooms did not seem nearly so large or so perfect as those in grandmother's garden. No doubt they were just the same, for grandmother believed that since God sent the sunshine and the showers that caused the seeds and roots to sprout and grow and multiply, part of the increase should be returned to Him, and she generously shared her seeds and her roots with her neighbors.

Even yet, I can visualize the quaint, old-fashioned flowers of childhood, the Sweet William, Larkspur, Heart's Ease, also called Thoughts of Thee, Sweet Tom, with its fragrant leaves, Mignonette and rows and rows of Hollyhocks, in every shade of the rainbow.

My earliest recollections, and the greatest joys of childhood are connected with the great out of doors, and especially with gardens. My most cherished memory picture is that of Grandmother's garden and the fairyland of flowers that grew there.

The Netherlands imported two million bushels of flax from Canada during the last five months of 1955.

Alberta Plant Breeder

By PERCY H. WRIGHT

M. GEORGES BUGNET, of Gunn, Alberta, although primarily a novelist (in the French language) has made a series of contributions to plants for prairie orchards and gardens. He has originated two roses, a plum, and two edible fruited honeysuckles.

The first rose was named Lac la Nonne. It resembles Tetonkaha, but is somewhat darker in color, and grows on a taller bush. In fact, on my place at Moose Range, it grows to eight feet, which is nearly enough to enable it to be classified as a climber. One year, the winter temperature dropped to 67 degrees below zero. There were only two varieties of roses on the place that suffered no injury, Lac la Nonne and Altaica. The first is a hybrid of our now native Arctic rose, and the second comes from a mountain in Siberia.

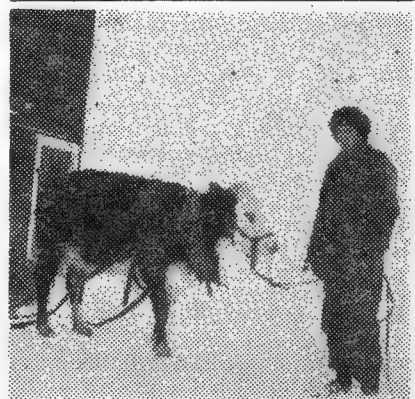
The second rose is named Theresa Bugnet, and it is descended from Betty Bland, which it resembles. The flower is a little larger, a little deeper pink, and a little more double. Best of all, there is a second crop of flowers in the fall, not as heavy a crop as Hansa gives, but worth while. Theresa Bugnet has received praise from many observers.

The plum released, named Claude Bugnet, is of complex ancestry, but including genes of the sandberry, which make it comparatively late in bloom and the fruit a comparatively good keeper. Because it is extra hardy and distinctly different from most Prunus types, this one is a valuable acquisition.

The honeysuckles with edible fruit are selections from the very hardy, rather dwarf, bush honeysuckle named Lonicera Coerulea Edulis. This botanical name means Blue and Edible, but most strains are very bitter in taste. However, M. Bugnet has proved that there are at least some variants in the species for which the name is true. The fruits are very large and very deep blue, and look rather like blueberries, but are less round. The two varieties released are named Julia Bugnet and Georges Bugnet, if which the second is a little less well-flavored than the first. The flowers are cream in color, and the fruit is very plentifully produced if the bushes are kept under good cultivation.

M. Bugnet is now retired, and does not sell plants. We could wish him many years of life yet, so that he could add further to his list of successes. Anyone who is "bitten" by the "bug" of plant breeding, and breeds plants suited to the prairie area, where so much is still needed, is a benefactor of the prairie people.

Canada's postwar assistance abroad totals \$4,017,445,000, of which \$1,856,845,000 was given away. The rest represents loans which are being repaid.



Mr. and Mrs. L. Brooks, Crane Valley, Sask., taught this heifer to substitute for horse.

Homemade Bread

By JANE DALE

THERE is an art in being able to turn out a light, sweet, and tender loaf of bread. The recipes today in magazines and on the labels of produce are mostly for what our mothers used to call bun bread. A dough made with a half a cup or more of sugar and shortening. But what I have in mind is the bread, the ordinary bread we used to make for everyday eating. Those huge loaves, feather light and so eatable to the last crumb. Just by chance I rediscovered the basic recipe for this type of bread and at once I undertook to make some. Yes, that was it! So rarely have I been able to make this quality of bread myself of recent years that I was more than delighted to know I still could do it. Here is how it goes:

Plain bread: Dissolve 1 package of granulated yeast in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of lukewarm water to which three teaspoons of white sugar has been added. A good method is to put the water and sugar in a pint sealer; stir until sugar is dissolved, then sprinkle the yeast granules over top of water. Cover and set it a warm place until the liquid is frothy.

Sift 5 cups of all-purpose flour and 3 teaspoons of salt into a large mixing bowl. Make a well in the centre and into this put 2 cups of lukewarm water and 1 tablespoon of melted shortening. Keep all measurements level! Add to this liquid the dissolved yeast. Gradually stir in the flour from the sides until all the liquid and the flour are blended into a smooth dough. If the dough looks as if it is going to be too dry or solid add $\frac{1}{4}$ cup more of the warm water. Knead until smooth.

Cover with cloth and set away to rise. Do not hurry this dough, nor let it rise where the temperature is too high. Room temperature is best. When light — about double in bulk — knead down firmly; do this once more then when dough is up again mold into loaves. Remember to make them the size to fit into the modern toaster. Let rise again, until dough is to top of pans. Bake in a preheated oven at 350 degrees for $\frac{3}{4}$ hour, or until loaves are golden brown all round. It is understood that the pans for the loaves be lightly greased with shortening or baking oil. If the hands are also greased before molding, the loaves the resulting crust will be tender and more tasty.

It should be noted that this recipe calls for a scant amount of sugar and shortening, yet the baked bread is delightfully light, tender and sweet.

This recipe makes 4 small loaves or 3 medium sized. At no time during the rising, either of the yeast or the dough, try to hurry it by placing it in a hot place. Rather the rising dough be cool to the hand than too warm.

Brooding Turkey Poults

BROODING turkey poults is much the same as brooding baby chicks. Greater care is needed in controlling temperature as turkey poults are very sensitive to even slight changes in the heat of their brooding quarters. A few degrees either way off the required temperature will cause turkey poults to pile up in corners or under their brooders. If this happens they will quickly smother. This is the basis for the story that turkeys are hard to raise. The brooder house is the only place you will have trouble with turkeys (barring disease) and there will be no trouble there if temperatures can be controlled. Once outside

turkeys are as tough as buzzards and will survive any kind of weather.

Unless you have a modern plant you will be better to have your hatchery man brood your poults for as long as you think practical. The better start they have before you bring them home the better their chance of survival.

They should have a confinement ring at least twelve inches high around their brooder stove. A solid ring of cardboard is preferable at first; if the weather is warm a wire corral is satisfactory. Inside this ring allow only enough room for the poults to be comfortable, depending on how many turkey poults you have. You can gradually increase the distance and remove altogether in about a week.

Peat moss makes a good litter for poults, but anything dry and clean and absorbent will do. It should be about 2 inches deep. Keep it stirred and add fresh litter as needed.

Brooding temperature at the edge of your brooding hover should be 95 degrees. Drop temperature five degrees a week until the sixth week. In lowering temperatures observe your turkeys. If they are not comfortable you will need to use your own judgment, considering outside weather, drafts and so on.

Night lights should be used; 7 to 10 Watts per brooding unit. This will help to prevent piling and crowding. If picking starts, preventative salves to apply to your birds can be obtained at your hatchery or most country drug stores.

Provide a foot and a half (square) floor space per poult for the first 8 weeks.

On the basis of 100 poults provide at least 3 linear feet of drinking space, or four one-gallon fountains for

the first two weeks. In the 3rd and 4th week this should be increased to six linear feet, or two, five-gallon fountains. If the weather becomes hot this may have to be increased depending on your time as plenty of water is essential.

Feeding space for the first two weeks should be 15 or 16 linear feet; 3rd and 4th weeks, 24 feet; 5th and 6th weeks, 32 feet; and for the 7th and 8th weeks, 40 feet.

Keep feeders and waterers filled at all times. Let your birds eat all they will.

FOWL FIGURES

Total poultry in farms in Canada as at December, 1955, was placed by the Dominion bureau of statistics at 41,829,000 birds, a reduction of 2,143,000 from the figures of a year previous.

Hens and chickens totalled 38,850,000; turkeys, 2,254,000; geese, 316,000 and ducks, 409,000.

Ontario was the big poultry producing province with a total of 15,600,000, of which 14,750,000 were hens and chickens.

Quebec had 6,732,000, of which 6,280,000 were hens and chickens.

Alberta had 4,650,000 hens, 330,000 turkeys, 60,000 geese and 65,000 ducks, a total of 105,000.

Saskatchewan had 4,010,000 hens and chickens, 330,000 turkeys, 40,000 geese and 50,000 ducks, a total of 4,430,000.

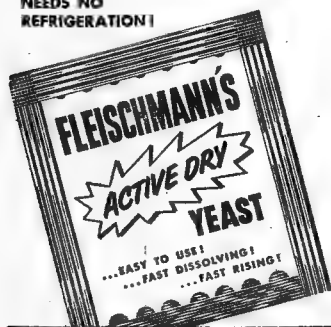
Manitoba had 3,500,000 hens and chickens, 350,000 turkeys, 43,000 geese and 55,000 ducks, a total of 3,948,000.

B.C. had 2,750,000 hens and chickens, 200,000 turkeys, 12,000 geese and 16,000 ducks, a total of 2,978,000.

3 Dessert Treats from One Basic Dough!

It's easy with
wonderful active dry yeast!

NEEDS NO
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Say goodbye to humdrum meals! Turn one tender-rich sweet dough into these three yummy dessert treats! It takes no time at all with amazing Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! This lively, zesty yeast acts fast... gives you perfect risings every time. If you bake at home, buy several packages now!

BASIC FRUIT DOUGH

Prepare
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ cups bleached or sultana raisins,
washed and dried
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup finely-cut candied citron
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup broken walnuts or pecans

Scald
2 cups milk

Remove from heat and cool to lukewarm.
In the meantime, measure into a small bowl
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lukewarm water
2 teaspoons granulated sugar
and stir until sugar is dissolved.
Sprinkle with contents of
2 envelopes Fleischmann's Active
Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes; THEN stir well.
Sift together three times
4 cups once-sifted bread flour
1 tablespoon salt
4 teaspoons ground cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated nutmeg

$\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground cloves
 $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon ground mace

Cream in a large bowl
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter or margarine
 $\frac{3}{4}$ cup lightly-packed brown sugar

Gradually beat in
1 well-beaten egg

Stir in lukewarm milk, dissolved yeast and sifted dry ingredients; beat until smooth and elastic. Mix in prepared fruits and nuts.

Work in
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ cups (about) once-sifted bread flour

Turn out on lightly-floured board and knead dough lightly until smooth and elastic. Place in a greased bowl and grease top of dough. Cover and set dough in a warm place, free from draught, and let rise until doubled in bulk. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board and knead lightly until smooth. Divide into 3 equal portions and finish as follows:



1. Chop Suey Loaf

Knead $\frac{1}{4}$ cup well-drained cut-up maraschino cherries into one portion of the dough. Shape into a loaf and fit into a greased bread pan about $4\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Grease top. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 40 minutes. Brush top of hot loaf with soft butter or margarine.

2. Butterscotch Fruit Buns

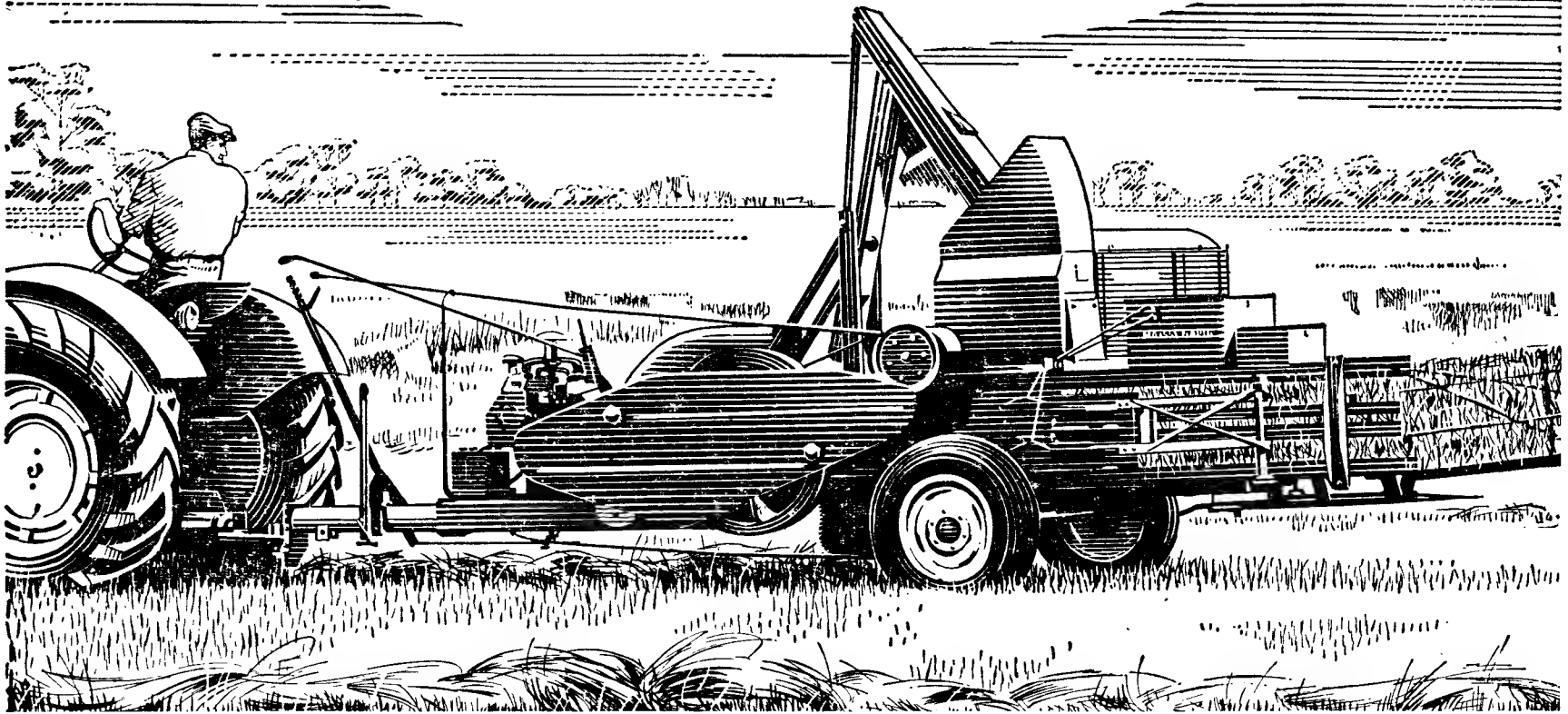
Cream together $\frac{1}{4}$ cup butter or margarine, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon grated orange rind, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup corn syrup and 1 cup lightly-packed brown sugar. Spread about a quarter of this mixture in a greased 9-inch square cake pan; sprinkle with $\frac{1}{4}$ cup pecan halves. Roll out one portion of dough on lightly-floured board into a 9-inch square. Spread

almost to the edges with remaining brown sugar mixture; roll up loosely, jelly-roll fashion, and cut into 9 slices. Place each piece, a cut side up, in prepared pan. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 30 minutes. Stand pan of buns on a cake cooler for 5 minutes before turning out.

3. Frosted Fruit Buns

Cut one portion of dough into 18 equal-sized pieces. Shape each piece into a smooth round ball. Place, well apart, on a greased cookie sheet. Grease tops. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven, 350°, about 15 minutes. Immediately after baking, spread buns with a frosting made by combining 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar, 4 teaspoons milk and a few drops almond extract.

Cut Lubrication Time $\frac{1}{2}$ with a Massey-Harris No. 1 Special



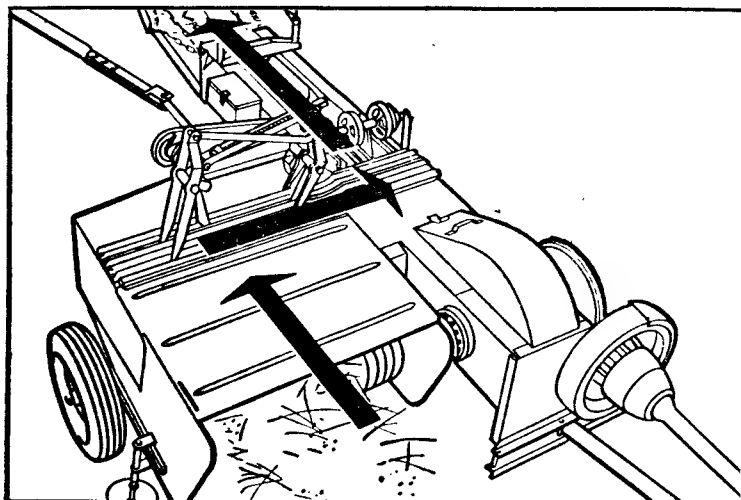
Here's Capacity-Plus for Large Farms or Custom Baling!

You can actually reduce lubrication time by *half* with the new Massey-Harris No. 1 Special! On the new No. 1 Special, 30 grease-points have been eliminated altogether. This means you add precious minutes to your baling day, and end up with more work done.

There's another important reason why you get more work from the No. 1 Special. Every unit of the machine is sized and co-ordinated to team with succeeding

units. There's no starving, no bunching—only smooth, top-capacity baling.

Fully automatic, the No. 1 Special picks up the hay gently, slices and compresses it, and twine-ties it with the most efficient knoter on the market. It's the only baler you can buy that makes any size of bale, from 12 inches up. Ask your Massey-Harris dealer to let you try it on your own farm.



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The new Massey-Harris No. 3 Baler is small, yet capable of delivering well-tied bales at high capacity. Because the hay makes *half* as many turns as in other balers, it's handled *twice* as gently!

Take a close look at the No. 3 and you'll find it's the only Baler on the market fully equipped with sealed bearings that require no greasing! Ask your Massey-Harris dealer about the integrated twine box, shear-bolt, and swing hitch. There's *much* more to it than meets the eye.

Massey-Harris-Ferguson

Toronto, Canada

LIMITED

A Scotsman had the misfortune to lose his wife and a cow on the same day. Some time after some of his friends offered to get him another wife. "Ye're a awfu' anxious to get me another wife," he replied, "but nane o' ye ever thinks o' offerin' me anither coo!"

HIGH in VALUE LOW in COST

SAVINGS UP TO 50%
AND MORE

NEW TREAD TRUCK TIRES

Recapped onto sound carcasses, inspected by experts to assure highest quality. Heavy first line — not to be confused with lighter (less rubber) tires on the market.

Ply	Tread		
825 x 20	10	Mud and Snow	\$69.00
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Guaranteed for 10,000 miles or 3 months.

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No bulges — no bumps — no irregularities, just guaranteed new tire performance at less than half the cost.

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With order, or if you wish to save C.O.D. charges, send money order to full amount. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RIBTOR

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"The best address in the West for Values!"

Fleece Preparation At Shearing

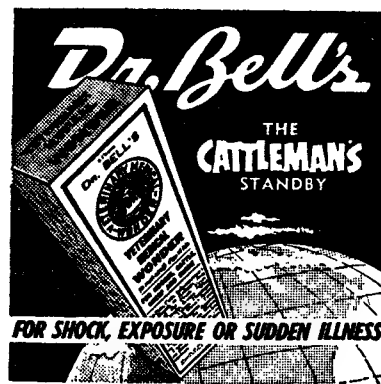
THOSE who buy top quality wool for any use are willing to pay premium prices for a clean product of the grade or grades they require. Hair-like parts from face and legs, as well as dirt, burrs, chaff, tag locks and other foreign matter are not wanted and, when they show to unreasonable excess, the wool carries less appeal when placed before the buyer. Those who purchase large poundage for the manufacture of prime manufactured goods of any kind show little or no interest in such poorly prepared fleeces. Their interest is based on the clean-wool content and they are prepared to pay a better price per pound on that which measures up to a high standard on that basis.

That is why handlers of wool are justified in urging producers to remove tags, face and leg clippings, and other foreign matter from their fleeces at the time of shearing. At that time, such rejects can be removed quite easily and at low cost. The extra price per pound on the fleece will more than make up for any weight loss due to their removal and the parts taken out will bring something, in addition, when shipped in a separate package along with the clip. Fleeces which are black or brown, also, are best shipped in separate packages, and so labelled. When this is done the main shipment will bring maximum returns according to grade, and the handler is in an improved position for meeting the requirements of those who make big purchases every season.

Experienced sheepmen, east and west, seem to agree that shearing should not be done until after the lamb-crop has arrived. They are in agreement on the claim that either shears or clippers work better in warm weather. In addition to a clean floor or platform on which to do the shearing, it is advisable to have a slatted table, or one of wire netting,

This is the stage at which removal of all but the true fleece can best be

undertaken. By spreading it carefully, shorn side down, on the slatted or wire-topped table, it is a simple job to take offending parts away and to put them where they belong. If the owner of a small flock does his own shearing, or gets a neighbor to do it, he can, without much loss of time, throw the tags and other oddments to one side to be put in a separate small bag and not leave them where they will spoil the whole shipment. The really valuable portion of the fleece can be folded one-third from each side and rolled from britch to shoulder into a neat bundle ready for tying with paper twine which is supplied by the growers' marketing organization along with the necessary sacks, plus tags for labelling the shipments. One string tied accurately two ways around the fleece usually is sufficient — but don't use binder twine.



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The 1956 Contracts already received have doubled 1955 with more coming in each day.

This proves that the Growers like this cash crop and are making profits. We pay cash — outright price or cash advance of 2½ cents per lb. if pooled.

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400 Egg Production Pullets
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and 200 Turkey Poults

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ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

How many cases of eggs will go through Canada's Registered egg grading stations from January 2nd to April 21st this year? (For your guidance there were 1,915,457 cases in the corresponding period last year.)

My estimate is cases.
First Prize for the correct or nearest correct estimate, YOUR choice of 400 egg production pullet chicks or 1000 meat-bred unsexed or cockerel chicks.

Second and Third Prizes—for the two next closest estimates, 100 pullet chicks or 250 meat-bred unsexed or cockerel chicks.

Figures used are direct from Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa. Judges' decisions are final. In the case of a tie, the following tie-breaker will be used:

How many eggs will be placed in incubators in Registered Hatcheries in Canada in the 12 week period from February 4th to April 21st, 1956 (to the nearest thousand). (For your guidance, there were 56,274,000 eggs in the corresponding period last year.)

My estimate is eggs. (It is understood these figures will only be used in the event of a tie in one or both of the above estimates.)

Winners have choice of breed, and hatchery, and can enter for chicks AND poults. We buy the chicks and poults for you, as follows:— Pullet chicks at hatchery list price, not to exceed \$42.00 per 100. Meat-bred chicks at hatchery list price, not to exceed \$17.00 per 100. Turkey Poults at hatchery list price, not to exceed \$85.00 per 100.

CONTEST CLOSES APRIL 21st. NO ENTRIES ACCEPTED POSTMARKED AFTER THAT DATE.

Winners will be notified by April 30th. Clip this ad and return it to us with estimates filled in, your name and address and \$1.00 for a one year's subscription. DO IT NOW—you can be one of the winners.

CANADA POULTRYMAN,
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Enclosed is my entry in your 1956 Contest, together with \$1.00 for a year's subscription. Start me with the May issue.

Name (Please PRINT name and address)

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New ☐ Renew ☐

I want my chicks from (name hatchery) If present subscription has not expired date will be extended accordingly.

Have you had a copy of Canada's WHO'S WHO of the POULTRY INDUSTRY for 1956?

This is a national directory, full of information, complete lists of breeders, hatcheries, grading stations, processing plants, feed mfrs., Govt. officials (poultry). Statistics covering the industry. Where to buy stock, equipment, supplies. Published annually. Over 100 pages. Sells for \$2.50. Special offer during this Contest period, one dollar, postpaid, when accompanying subscription.

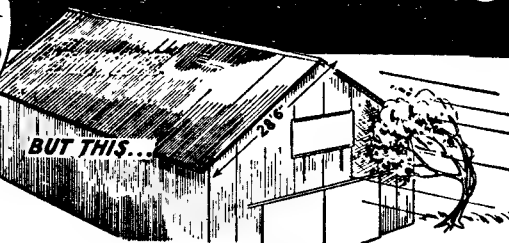
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Last summer I was out hunting gophers when I noticed a big hawk sailing around up in the sky. As I watched, he swooped down on a little rabbit, at about 20 miles an hour. When he hit the rabbit, he buried his claws in it, and they slid about ten feet. When the hawk regained his balance and prepared to dine, he suddenly saw me, grabbed his catch, and flew off with it — Jerry, Kerns, Elnora, Alta.

One day as I was coming from school I heard a funny noise in the bush not far away. I listened and it came closer and closer, and then I saw a bush rabbit running in a circle. When the rabbit came close I saw a weasel holding on to the neck of the rabbit. When the rabbit was making another circle it dropped dead, the weasel still holding to its neck. When I came closer the weasel started making a

funny noise and jumped toward me, then I ran home. — Iris Grasiuk, Box 43, Two Hills, Alta.

One day in the summer my two brothers and I hitched our pony, Maggy, to a big buggy. We were going to drive her around the yard. As we were going to get on the buggy, Maggy started to run around in circles. Finally she ran into the barn door and broke one shaft. After that we didn't try it again. Now we drive her to school hitched to a cart. — Frances Friesen, Beaver, Manitoba.

One day as I was skiing in the pasture, I heard a little noise behind me. At first I was scared to turn around, but after I got up enough courage I looked behind and there was a little rabbit. As soon as I turned around it stopped, and as I started on my way it started following me again. Then when I turned around, it stopped again. It continued to do so until I reached home. It is still a mystery how it followed me and vanished. — Donald R. Nowosad, Carrot River, Sask.

I would like you to put this in the Farm and Ranch Review. This afternoon when I went for a walk, I saw a caterpillar snow plow. It was a T.D. Twenty-four. It was big and red. The V-plow was built in Lloydminster in January. The blade is big and silver. The motor is covered with canvas. There were iron pipes to hold the blade. There is a cable to lift and lower the blade. It is the biggest caterpillar I ever saw. — William Charles Hollington, Hazeldine, Alberta.

I am writing a letter to the Farm and Ranch Review, a section for boys and girls. Here is my story, which is true: One day, last week, my brother and I were walking to the lake. When we almost were there we heard a rustle in the bushes. We went to have a look, but we couldn't find anything. Then my brother looked away across the field and saw two coyotes running. We think that the coyotes were in the bushes, and they got scared when we were walking toward them. We sure had a laugh. — Annie Pawliwsky, Square Hill, Sask.

Last year my mother put some duck eggs under a clucking hen. After the eggs were hatched, the mother hen treated them as they were her own kind. Everywhere they went she would follow them.

One day the little ducks wanted to go for a swim so off they went to the creek behind the barn. Mother hen squawked and ran along the creek. Finally she jumped in with them, but after fluttering around in the water a while she came out and waited for the ducks on the bank. When they were finished swimming, they all went off together. — Edwin C. Bekar, Carrot River, Sask.

When my sister and cousin and I went picking strawberries in my uncle's field, as we were walking among some small willows, all at once a deer jumped up in front of us. We sure got scared. We thought it was a bear. — Joyce Leach, Lac La Biche, Alberta.

We have a pet cat that seems to know when it is milking time. Every night about the same time he goes to my Daddy and sharpens his claws on Daddy's pant leg. He wants Daddy to go milking so he can have some fresh milk. I am seven years old and in grade two. — June C. Wiesner, Yeaford, Alta.

We had an old mother cat who had a batch of four kittens. In the fall, when it turned cold, she brought them up to the house, but we wouldn't let her bring them in. That night we heard her go up the ladder to the roof of the house, so we went to see what was going on and up on our roof next to the chimney lay the mother cat and her kittens. The kittens are all grown and gone now, but you can still see the mother every night up keeping warm by our chimney. — Gary Wood, R.R. 1, Gunn, Alberta.

This is one of my experiments on the farm. On the afternoon of my birthday mother left some glasses of jelly on the table. Will chickens eat jelly I wondered for a no good reason at all. There's one good way to find out. I walked quietly out to the chicken yard with a glass of jelly and a spoon. As I tossed large pieces of jelly into the pen, the chickens ran for them eagerly. They pecked and pecked at the large pieces, but the pieces only remained large. When they tried to eat the large chunks, all it did was slip on their bills. My shrieks of laughter at their antics in trying to pick up the jelly brought my mother running to the pen. Perhaps if you try the same trick you'll find out what happens. — Myrtle Purdy, R.R. 1, Gunn, Alberta.

One night about midnight we heard something in our hall outside our bedroom. We were frightened at first, but after awhile we went out to see what it was. Everybody looked under everything but we couldn't find anything, so we went back to sleep. After half an hour we heard it again and went to see what it was. We looked under everything again. When we were about to give up I looked into a big pail and there was a mouse. Every time she wanted to jump out of the pail, the pail moved. We killed it and went back to bed and slept in comfort the whole night through. — Lena Hofer, R.R. 2, Fort Sask., Alberta.

I'm writing a letter to the Farm and Ranch Review about a funny sight. Here is my story: One day as my brother and I were going to set his traps we saw a funny sight. We were about a mile from home when we saw a bush rabbit. My brother, Phil, reached for his rifle. Suddenly the rabbit ran away and Phil fired but missed. Later when we came to his last trap the rabbit was doing something to the trap. When we came to the trap, the rabbit and weasel were fighting. The rabbit pushed the weasel into the trap and ran off. Whenever we see this rabbit we would never kill it. — Danny Pawliwsky, Square Hill, Alta.

We had only one sheep. One cow would protect it from the rest. One day we kept it in to shear it. The cow came home mooing for it. — Florence Peterson, Iron River, Alta.

When the cold weather came, my brother and I placed bacon rinds out for the birds. The chickadees have had lots of fun eating them, and the other day a whiskey jack came and ate. He is getting quite tame, and we hope he'll grow tamer. I am 8 years old. — Sharon Flemming, Streamstown, Alberta.

One day I was walking through the bush where our huts were. I heard a sweet tweet tweet. I looked up and saw a red bird with black wings and a white spot on it. I watched it some more, feeding on the maple keys. It cracked the seed with his strong beak and dropped the wings to the ground. The snow banks were covered with seed wings. I ran down to the house to look in Mother's bird book. I looked it up and I think it was a Pine Grosbeak. It was the prettiest bird that I ever saw in the winter. — Robert Teasdale, Vermilion, Alta.

When I was out looking for our cow, I said "whoa" to my horse quite loudly. Over near the fence I noticed two jumpers. The one looked in the direction of my horse and me. I let my horse walk on further. Then I stopped where I could get a better

look at them. When I stopped her this time, I just drew the reins tight. Suddenly one deer noticed me! It took one long look at me and away it dashed. The other was right after it. I had a very good chance to get a look at them. — Sharon Sharpe, Rapid City, Man.

One day in early October our mother cat had four little kittens. When the kittens were about two weeks old the mother cat died. We did not know what to do, so my mother took them in the house. She had them drink out of a teaspoon and they grew very rapidly. When they were about five weeks old, it was getting to be too much of a good thing. In the night they would run around and scare a person. The next day we gave two of them to our neighbor. By this time they were big enough to look after themselves. We decided to call them Felix and Pinky. The next year the coyotes got Pinky and Felix ran away. My brother and I had lots of fun with them. — Kenneth Gordon, Tawatinaw, Alberta.

We went to the lake on Sunday. When we got home we saw something on the road. It was two little puppies and their mother. The dogs followed us to the house. In about 15 minutes the mother dog went home without her little puppies. After we had supper I went to get the cows and the little dog came with me. About 9:00 o'clock a boy came and asked us if we saw any puppies, because he had lost them. When he started to go home, Daddy asked if they wanted to keep both of the puppies. He said he wanted to give one away. Daddy asked if he wanted to give us one. He took them home, then in the morning he came back with one little puppy. We named our dog Jingles because it had so much life. — Marius McGhie, Box 89, Breton, Alta.

One afternoon last summer as I was left alone with my brothers, I saw the turkeys all excited. I thought it was our dog chasing them. A few minutes later I saw a coyote coming out of the bush. He had stolen one of our big turkeys and was coming back for another. We ran to chase him away and followed him where he had eaten the inside and neck. We had to take sticks to chase him. No matter how we watched him, he came back for another. Daddy managed to shoot him. — Lorraine Demers, Bonnyville, Alta.

U.S. AIMS AT NEW TYPE OF HOG

In the United States people are eating 33% more meat than they did 20 years ago. Beef consumption has gone up 50%, chicken consumption 100%, but pork consumption it at a 16-year low. Fat hogs are blamed for the decline. Of the 100 million hogs marketed in the U.S. in 1955, less than one-third were of the desired lean type. Lard is a glut on the market. It costs money to put it on a hog, and people don't want it. Breeders are working at plans to develop the desired type of meat hogs through interbreeding. They are crossing their own breeds with imported European types, mainly the Danish Landrace. The European hog does well in interbreeding but his digestive system is accustomed to dairy products, barley and potatoes, while the U.S. hog is fed mainly on corn. The aim in the U.S. is to produce an animal which will be marketed at 200 lbs. on the average, on the hoof at 5 months, and will yield 50% of its live weight in the preferred cuts. The U.S. people like bacon all right, but they like meaty chops and roasts even better.

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PROVINCE

Pool Reserves Redeemed

CHEQUES totalling approximately \$200,000 were issued last month by the Alberta Wheat Pool. The payments were being made in accordance with instructions from the delegates' annual meeting and involve the purchase of reserves from active Wheat Pool members in the older age groups. Early this year \$271,000 was paid in the purchase of reserves from the estates of 1,097 deceased members and from 1,272 members who had ceased to farm. The \$200,000 will purchase the reserves in full from all Wheat Pool members past the age of 77 years on December 31, 1955, numbering 1,004.

Alberta Wheat Pool reserves are the capital invested by members in the organization and are built up through the savings made by using Pool Elevators. Part of the patronage dividends are used to buy the reserves from those no longer in a position to use the elevators and from older members. These are credited to the patron as part of his dividend and the ownership of the Alberta Wheat Pool is continually revolving into the hands of current active members.

Since the plan of revolving the reserves was adopted in 1940, a total of \$10,309,000 has been paid out to members.

Patronage dividends on grain deliveries to Alberta Pool Elevators in the 1954-55 crop year will go out in May. The value of that distribution will be about \$1,100,000, of which \$420,000 will be in cash and the balance in reserves.

Canadian wheat acreage in 1955 totalled 20,812,000. In 1919 it was 19,126,000.

be held at the University of Alberta on Saturday, June 2. This is sponsored by the Department of Animal Science.

"Co-operation is a plow guided by a star; the greatest social achievement of the 20th century, which has caused neither a tear or a drop of blood to be shed." — Charles Gide, eminent French economist.

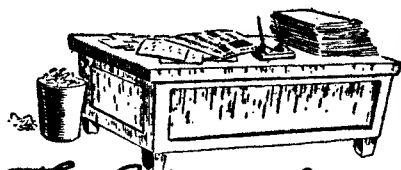
The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture endorses the large secondary school areas of administration, holding that such will provide greater educational opportunities for rural youth.

Canadian Co-operative Implements Ltd. had total sales of \$3,083,176.37 in 1955, an increase of 14% over the previous year. Assets are now valued at \$3,699,257.41. Since the inception of this co-operative in 1946, sales have totalled \$41 million and savings \$4,777,000.

John Terence Phalen has been appointed Director of Co-operative Extension Services in the Saskatchewan Department of Co-operation and Co-operative Development, it was announced by the Public Service Commission. As director of extension he will be in charge of a government program designed to assist production co-operatives such as co-operative farms, co-operatives for the use of farm machinery, grazing co-ops and other new types in the province, and encourage the formation of new ones, where there is sufficient need for organization.

Etta B. Platt, author of My Pal Rusty in the March issue, please send your address to the Editor.

The federal budget restores the duty-free privilege to farm machine parts, which the tariff board had previously ruled as dutiable.



The Editor's Desk

Canadian families in the nation's largest cities spend an average of \$6.94 per person per week on food, according to a survey conducted by the Dominion bureau of statistics.

During January Canada's adverse trade balance with the United States totalled \$77,900,000.

Probably the oldest subscriber on the Farm and Ranch Review's list is Mrs. Serena Olson, of Moose Jaw, who is 95. In a very good specimen of handwriting for one of that age, Mrs. Olson writes: "I still enjoy reading The Farm and Ranch Review."

See where the Canadian Federation of Agriculture gave a presentation to Colin Groff, who served as secretary and publicity man for many years. It was coming to Mr. Groff. He did about the finest publicity job for the Federation that was ever done for any farmer organization in Canada.

Colin Groff was born in Selkirk, Manitoba, about the time the buffalo disappeared from the western plains. He made the mistake of going east at an early age, but anyway he learned the newspaper business in Dundas, Ontario. After a few years he 'wisened up' and returned to the west, working as a reporter on the staff of Frank Oliver's famous old Edmonton Bulletin.

From then on Groff had a varied experience. He entered the weekly newspaper field, publishing the Taber, Alberta, Times for four years. Then he was news editor of Senator Buchanan's Lethbridge Herald and later held the same position on the Calgary Albertan. In 1922 he was appointed publicity commissioner for the provincial government; in 1927 he was made publicity representative for the department of colonization, Canadian National Railways. Then in 1932 he went back to the Alberta government as director of publicity. The year 1936 saw him down in Nova Scotia in a publicity role for the department of agriculture there. In 1942 he went to Ottawa first with the CBC and later with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In 1944 he was appointed secretary and information officer for the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

The Federation couldn't have obtained a better man for the job. He knew literally thousands of people, was welcomed by the press everywhere he went, was a good writer and a kindly, friendly man. His heart was with the western farmer and the job he did for them was, in my opinion, never really fully appreciated.

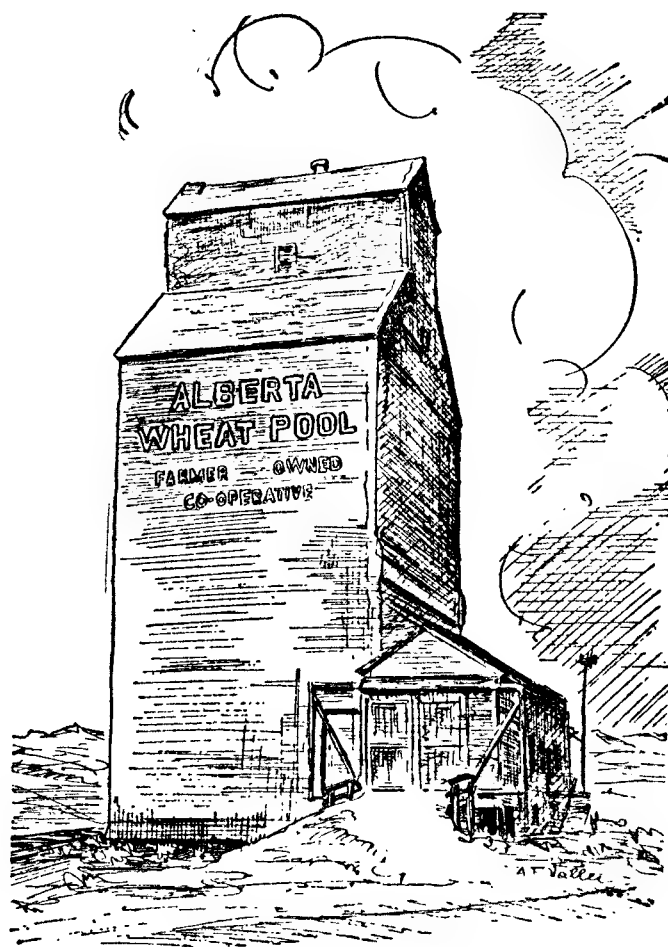
In years to come when farmers meet To talk of troubled times, I hope they'll think of Colin Groff, For whom I write these lines.

For Colin did for them a chore That many may not know. Perhaps he'll get his rich reward Upon the Golden Shore.

"I left a bottle of Rye in the train this morning."

"Was it turned into the Lost and Found department?"

"No, but the fellow who found it was."



IN THE PAST—

Alberta Wheat Pool members who patronized Pool elevators have made direct savings by way of patronage dividends as follows:

	Cash.	Reserves.	Total.
To July 31, 1955	\$6,852,946	\$11,162,010	\$18,014,956
1954-55 distribution	420,924	679,290	1,100,214
Total	\$7,273,870	\$11,841,300	\$19,115,170

They have revolved ownership from older patrons to new ones through the purchasing and re-issuing of reserves in the following amounts:

To July 31, 1955	\$ 9,816,651
1956	492,479
Total	\$10,309,130

IN THE PRESENT—

50,000 Wheat Pool members have assets of \$16 million and own and control a complete and modern grain handling system that serves them at cost. They have 526 country elevators and 545 annexes that provide 40 million bushels of storage space. Terminals at Vancouver and Port Arthur furnish space for 7 million bushels and a 2-million-bushel addition at Vancouver is in the process of being built.

IN THE FUTURE—

With the experience that has been gained and the facilities they now own, Alberta farmers are in a position to carry their own Alberta Wheat Pool to a degree of service and usefulness far exceeding the accomplishments of the past. With loyalty, enthusiasm and patronage, the possibilities ahead are boundless.

Get behind your own Wheat Pool organization and patronize Alberta Pool Elevators at every opportunity.



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Rates: 12c a word for each insertion. Abbreviations, initials, figures, dollar signs, in groups up to five count as one word.

Minimum charge, \$2.50. Cash must accompany advertisement.

To assure insertion advertisement must be in Farm and Ranch Review office, Calgary, Alberta, by the 20th day of the month preceding issue.

All advertising subject to approval of publisher.

Advertisement set in 6 point, solid, upper and lower, under appropriate headings.

Any display advertising charged for at regular rates.

FEBRUARY DISTRIBUTION OF FARM AND RANCH REVIEW IN THE WEST WAS:

British Columbia	15,800
Alberta	48,018
Saskatchewan	35,060
Manitoba	16,809

THE FARM & RANCH REVIEW

GRAPHIC ARTS BUILDING, CALGARY, ALBERTA



NOTICE — Letters must be kept under 300 words.—Editor.

The Editor:

I homesteaded in Manitoba and proved up more than 50 years ago. I taught school on the slopes of Riding Mountain after that for a few years. The Indians there were "Sal-teaux", a branch of the Ojibway (Algonquins).

The name Manitoba was given by the Indians to the Lake because on the east side of it are cliffs with old signs, drawings and messages left by passing natives.

Manito is the Great Spirit, and the ending is qualitative so Manitoba equals divine — or wonderful.

You are right about Rapid City, but perhaps you don't know that "Saskatchewan" literally translated means "swift current".

Yes, Winnipeg means riley water; there the Assiniboine and Red rivers met and make muddy water. The ending, eg, or ek, means the place, "where".

There are many more Indian names in eastern Manitoba and they are generally descriptive with meanings such as, "point of brush jutting into the prairie," "many little lakes," and so on. Nipigon means snow-water lake. There are some Sioux names in Manitoba; for example: Minnedosa, sparkling water. Minnesota is Sioux — "many lakelets".

But the Sioux did not name Chicago. That is Ojibway from Chicagok — the flats where skunks were plentiful. Chicag — is skunk in Ojibway. Miniota is Sioux, as is Hamiota, but this is derived from the name Hamilton, and means, "many Hamiltons" for the first settlers.

The Sioux came from the south to Manitoba. They call themselves "Da-

kotas", a band which fled to Canada for sanctuary and they get no treaty money. The Crees, (Algonquins) are fine people, reserved, but a people who had many quiet laughs at the antics of the whites and a people who ask only to live their own quiet way. —Old-timer, Marguerite, B.C.

AFFILIATION SUGGESTED

The Editor:

Re article Farmer Unity is Desirable in February issue. In the third paragraph it said, "There is too much fighting over trivialities." Should you call it a triviality when a left wing was formed a few years ago calling itself the Farmers' Union and stirring up a lot of bitterness against the existing Federation of Agriculture? Would it not have been more sensible to have got behind the existing organization and made it stronger? Now the damage is done to divide the farmers for another generation when co-operation is needed so badly. Now that the Farmers' Union, as it is called, is petering out, they want to amalgamate back with the Federation of Agriculture. The whole thing has no sense. In unity there is strength, when divided we fail. In 1922, sixty-four farmer members were elected and went to Ottawa full of enthusiasm. Then the farmers at home went about their farming, thinking they had finished their part. Those stalwarts who they elected were left with no supply column to back them up. They were left to the reigning party who finally swallowed them up. Will the farmers of these western prairies never learn to work together? Amalgamation no, affiliation, yes. We don't want to add to the confusion of names. We have too many organizations now. I look forward to "Review" each issue, there is much helpful and interesting reading — A Farmer, Manitoba.

READ THE BIBLE

The Editor:

With this letter I wish to compliment you on the editorial, "Unclean Literature Should Be Banned." So why not encourage good interesting literature and also to practice Bible reading. The Bible is a book with all the answers for young and old. Here can be found information on many interesting topics like history, true science, physical and mental health and human relations. Bible reading should be encouraged in the homes and schools regular, this would greatly reduce juvenile delinquency and broken homes. As we are now living in critical times it is important that we get a proper knowledge and understanding of the Bible who's author is Jehovah God, the creator of the universe. The Bible offers us a hope of everything life and happiness. — John 17:3. — Ernest Hansen, 3102 - 21st Ave., Vernon, B.C.

STILL THE OLD STEAMER

The Editor:

I was reading in the January issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, a letter written by F. A. Twilley, of Swan River, Manitoba, entitled the steam tractor was a menace. No one is asking you Mr. Twilley to go across the street to see a steam tractor. He says he took a dislike to them when he had to crawl inside a fire-box to fix a melted out plug. A man that is too small to be a jockey, should have no trouble getting into a fire-box of a steamer. My Dad weighed 190 lbs. when he had his steam engine, and he had no trouble getting into the fire-box. As for the safety valve blowing off every time you came in with a load of sheaves and scaring the horses that wouldn't make any more noise than the old Hart-Parr, when it gave its first grunt on a frosty morning. As for getting stuck, the small tractors that we have of today will also do the same, if the driver doesn't watch where he is going.

I have heard of men who owned steam tractors making money. My Dad and uncle bought a 27-horse Garr-Scott tractor and a separator. They also had their own cook car

and bunk house to accommodate 20 men which was their crew, and they paid for it the first fall they had it, which was in the twenties. They threshed for several falls in the same district, a radius of 20 miles, and threshed as much as 25 days without a stop or breakdown, and they also had the same fireman, tankie and separator man during this time, as well as some more of the crew that came back year after year. They started at 6 a.m. and quit at 8 p.m. My Dad was engineer with first-class steam engineering certificate. They never had to take the engine to the bush to saw lumber to pay for it. It made more money than the farm it sat on, and never had to burn the farmers supply of wood to make steam, nor put the farmers' sheaves in the fire-box on a frosty morning. That would only be burning some of their own profits.

In getting set you shouldn't have to take the ends off the skids of the granary; because you set the separator at the granary and then move the engine ahead to turn around, then back up to set the engine which is away from the granary.

It wasn't the fault of the engine that put the stacked crop on fire. It was the engineer. He should have a screen on the stack of the engine to stop the sparks.

If they had carried a couple of plank and placed them over the culverts before driving the engine over, they would not have smashed them in.

Yes, they have had their day, but they didn't do any harm. They were the making of the prairie farms, and if a few of the old-timers, as well as some of the young farmers, want a steam reunion at Austin or Saskatchewan, please let them have it in peace. —A. R. Mundle, Binscarth, Man.

The Editor:

Ukrainian Easter

By LILLIAN GRASIUK

Two Hills, Alta.

USUALLY there are seven to eight weeks of Lent before Easter. During these days long prayers are said. We have to kneel down, cross ourselves and bow. This is done three times. There are also two meatless days in a week — Wednesdays and Fridays. Dances and parties are forbidden.

On Good Friday everyone goes to church to pray for Jesus. The next day mother is busy making bread (Paska). This is made of flour, yeast, sugar, butter, raisins, eggs, salt and saffron. Very nice Easter eggs are made, which are called Pinsinki! After mother is finished, we help her with the house cleaning. We also help daddy clean up the yard.

On Easter Sunday we get up at four o'clock in the morning for church.

The Easter bread, eggs, sausage, ham, butter, salt, and a knife are placed in a basket to be blessed in church. While Divine blessing, a candle is lit in every basket. When we come home from church, mother cuts one blessed egg for everyone in the family, then the rest are eaten.

The rest of Easter is spent visiting relatives and friends.

It is futile to say that a woman has everything she needs to make her happy. It is the things she doesn't need that she needs to make her happy.

Total slaughter of cattle and calves in Canada in 1955 at inspected plants was 3,370,000.

The Unpredictable Oxen

By WM. GRASIUK

WHEN a small boy I thrived on the evenings when our neighbor, Mr. Joe Gudzen, visited us. He was an ebullient individual with a deep booming voice and an inexhaustible stock of stories. They were ancient legends, stories of the Ukraine and true experiences of pioneering days in Canada.

One winter evening the talk drifted to oxen.

"I had one team of oxen," said Mr. Gudzen, "that I'll not forget to my dying day. It was the winter of 1907. It was very long and very bitter. I ran short of feed for my stock and one February afternoon went for a load to Charlie Monkman's. By the time I loaded it was evening, but it wasn't dark, for the sky was very clear and the moon was exceedingly bright. I got atop the load, took hold of the lines and shouted "Wyo". (Wyo is equivalent to giddap). The oxen started. It was a bitterly cold evening. I wasn't dressed any too warmly and began to shiver. Since the oxen were moving quite slowly, I thought I'd get off and walk to warm myself. So I tied the lines and stood up. The oxen quickened their pace. I took a step towards the side of the rack. The oxen began to trot. I put one leg over the rack; the trot changed to a gallop. I didn't want a runaway, so I took my leg back. The oxen began to trot. I stepped to my original position, the trot became a walk. I took hold of the lines, the walk changed to a slow, very slow plod. Strange, I thought, but I was cold, so I tried again. I tied the lines, the oxen began to walk briskly. I stood up; they began to trot. I attempted to climb down, they began to gallop. So I remained on the top of the load and in a very short time the oxen were going at the rate of snails. But I was very cold, so I shouted Br-r-r-r (whoa). The oxen stopped. I stood up; the oxen started. Luckily I was near home, otherwise I might have frozen that night."

"Do you know," said Mrs. Gudzen, "that the very next summer these same oxen saved me from being lost? It was haying time, and Joe was helping a neighbor. I wished to visit my sister at Beaver Lake and since I had travelled the thirty-mile distance two or three times previously, I thought I knew the way, so with my two daughters I hitched the oxen and started. Things went well. We reached the stopping place, had our lunch while the oxen drank and ate. We had no trouble hitching them. We had no difficulty in keeping to the right trail. Dusk was on us as we thought we were reaching our destination. But as luck would have it we came to a place where our trail had two branches, one left and the other

right. We should take the right branch I said aloud and shouted "Hushta" (Gee). But the oxen turned left. I tugged at the lines. I shouted "Hushta", but of no avail. My two daughters, Mary and Sophie, added strength to the lines, but it did no good. So we did the only possible thing. We began to cry. The oxen kept on. Then — we heard the barking of a dog. We noticed a rail fence. Soon we came to an open gate. There the oxen turned. Tatched buildings came to view, and do you know that the next sound I heard was the voice of my sister as she came to us pail in hand."

"You remember Mike Bykewsky, who now lives north of Vermilion?" inquired Mr. Gudzen. "One day he had a load of wood that he intended to sell in Vegreville. About seven miles from home some demon got into his oxen and they simply would not go ahead but persisted in turning around and heading for home. So Mike had to get off and lead them nearly all the way to Vegreville. But I guess he did the wrong thing, for always afterwards the oxen had to be led. So whether to town, to church, for a load of wood or simply to visit a neighbor, Mike would be at the front leading the oxen on. But on the way home we would see Mike on top of the wagon without a worry in the world."

"Did Johnson, the Swede bachelor," asked my mother with a chuckle, "tell any of you about his ox?"

"No," was an answer in unison.

"Johnson had two oxen, Pete and Joe. Pete was a rascal and used to get out of the pasture and into neighbor's grain fields, so Johnson kept him in the barn. That left Joe in the pasture by himself. Whenever Johnson would need Joe for work he would take a pail partly filled with oats, go to the edge of the pasture, shake the oats in the pail and call, "Come Yoe, come Yoe, come Yoe," and Joe hearing the oat noise as it came from the pail would come forward. However, soon Joe began to associate the oats and the "Come, come Yoe," with work; and as time went on it took more and more shakings of the oats in the pail and more and more "Come Yoes" before the ox would make his appearance. Finally, after the ox failed to appear on several occasions Johnson noticed that when he began to shake the pail and to call, the ox would hurry into the thickest clump of trees and hide, by standing very still.

Canada's crude oil reserves at the end of last year totalled 2,509,534,000 barrels, of which 2,169,985,000 are in Alberta and British Columbia (mainly Alberta). Saskatchewan's reserves were 236,872,000 barrels and Manitoba's 45,000,000.

A well-known Saskatchewan swine breeder, Paul Kernalguyen of St. Brieux, placed first among 100 entrants from 21 agricultural representative districts in the 1955 provincial grade A bacon hog competitions.

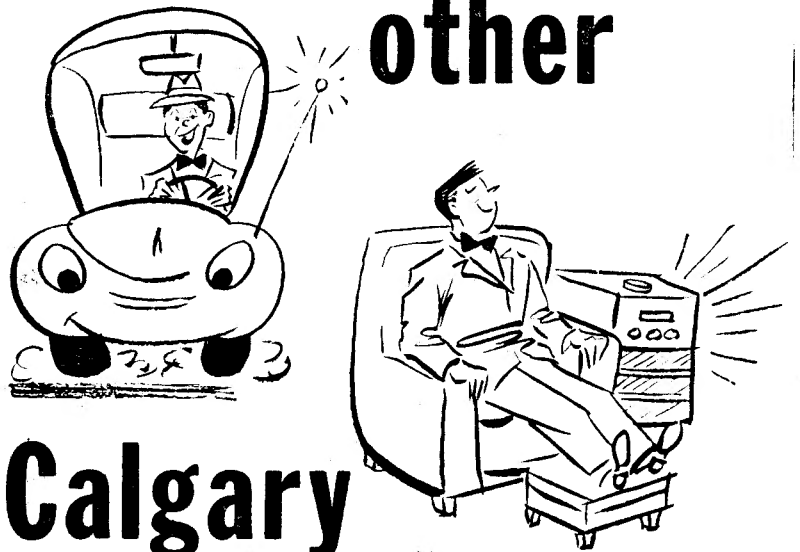
The number of hens and chickens on United States farms as at January 1, 1956, was estimated by the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture at 382,218,000. The number of turkeys, 4,892,000.

Farmers' Advocate (Ontario)—We are inclined to close our eyes and minds to the fact that the western grain surplus will sooner or later come to the market in the form of beef, hogs, dairy products, eggs and poultry. Then we shall be in real trouble and eastern farmer's will share the anxiety and difficulties that already prevail in the west.

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CALGARY, ALBERTA

— FARM NOTES —

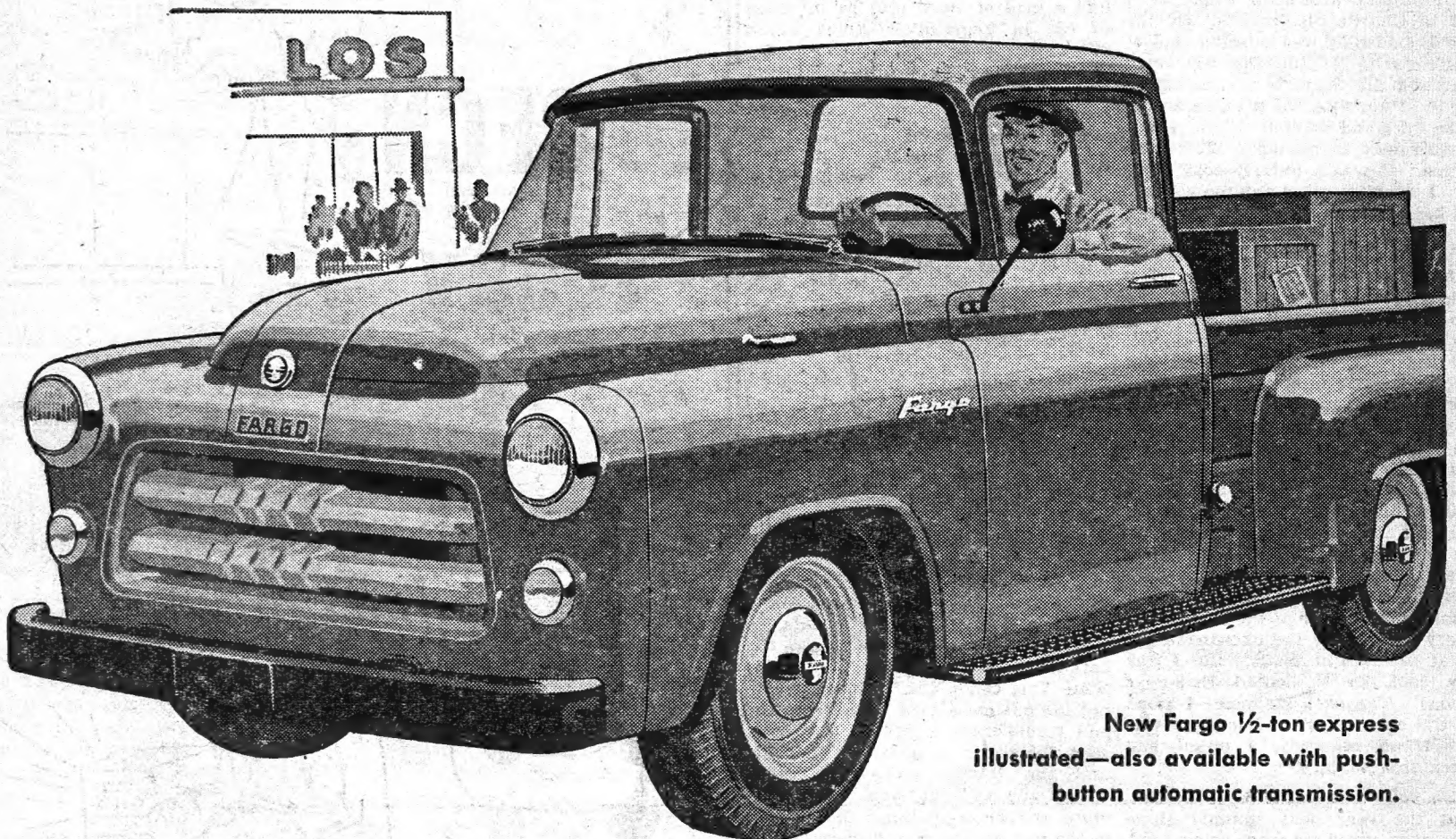
Saskatchewan natural gas users will pay around 80¢ per 1,000 cubic feet, compared with 35¢ in Calgary and Edmonton.

David A. Ewart, a graduate in agriculture from the University of Saskatchewan, has been appointed superintendent of dairy herd improvement service with the Saskatchewan government.

Wheat acreage in the three prairie provinces will be about 20,095,000 this coming season, down 717,000 from last year, according to an estimate of farmers' intentions made by the Dominion bureau of statistics. Flax acreage is placed at 3,811,000, nearly double that of last year.

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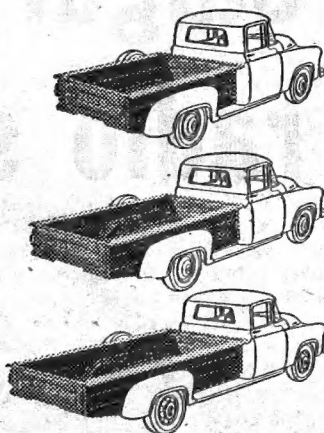
1/2-ton, 108"-wheelbase model has 78"-long, 49"-wide body.

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1-ton, 125 3/4"-wheelbase model has 108"-long, 54"-wide body.



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ALBERTENSIS

GRASSLAND JAMBOREE

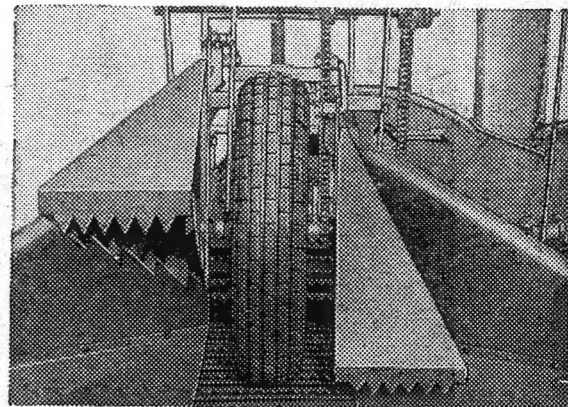
Presents . . .
**Big Feature Values for
Bigger Grass Crops and Profits**

Cockshutt "411" Forage Harvester cuts Big Tonnage Fast! Has all the most wanted features.

- Exclusive Positive Feed
- Unbeatable capacity in all crops
- Interchangeable Pick-up Cutter Bar and Row Crop Head
- Complete fingertip control from tractor seat
- Wide range of cut
- Reversible Feeder.
- Rear or Side Delivery
- P.T.O. or Engine Drive

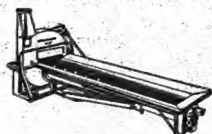
● The Cockshutt "411" gives you Big Capacity, Speed and Economy. You'll harvest a record volume in record time — and you'll harvest your fields cleaner with far less leaf loss! A compact unit easily handled by one man the "411" CUTS BETTER, FEEDS BETTER and uses LESS POWER. Unique positive feed eliminates plugging — insures even feed at every speed. Interchangeable cutter bar head provides fast, clean once-over, all-over operation. Row crop head sweeps the field clean first time around. For BIGGER grass crops, BIGGER profits, see — buy a Cockshutt "411" NOW.

Here's how Cockshutt **POSITIVE FEED** makes stop-free harvesting possible.



A specially treaded, free-running hold-down wheel presses material against the feed apron. Skilfully engineered feeder arms operate almost like human hands in alternately sweeping the crop evenly and continuously back to the scissors-action cutters.

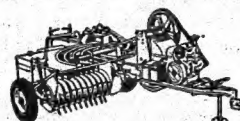
other "GRASSLAND JAMBOREE" Features



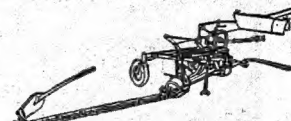
Big Capacity "412" Crop Blower
Fast working teammate to the "411" Forage Harvester. Easy to transport. Easy to operate. Maximum capacity with low power consumption.



Gentle Action "310" Rake
Works fast but gently. Builds high, fluffy windrows with leaves in, stems out. Fingertip adjustment. Reel geared to ground speed.

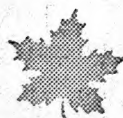


Automatic Pick-up Baler
Big capacity "324" baler saves 98% of the leaves. Best baler on the market and at a price you can afford.



Fast Cutting "15A5" Mower
Sets a new standard in performance and handling ease. Cuts 40 acres a day easily. Cuts clean and close. Quick, easy one-man hitching.

Buy Canadian
Buy Cockshutt



Cockshutt

Farm Equipment Limited, Brantford, Ontario

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